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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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### WINTER

I, singularly moved
To love the lovely that are not beloved,
Of all the Seasons, most
Love Winter, and to trace
The sense of the Trophonian pallor on her face.
It is not death, but plentitude of peace;
And the dim cloud that does the world enfold
Hath less the characters of dark and cold
Than warmth and light asleep,
And correspondent breathing seems to keep
With the infant harvest, breathing soft below
Its elder coverlet of snow;
Nor is in field or garden anything
But, duly look'd into, contains serene
The substance of things hoped for, in the Spring,
And evidence of Summer not yet seen.
On every chance-mild day
That visits the moist shaw,
The honeysuckle, sdaining to be crost
In urgence of sweet life by sleet or frost,
Avoids the time's law
With still increase
Of leaflet new, and littl,e wandering spray;
Often, in sheltering brakes,
As one from rest disturb'd in the first hour,
Primrose or violet bewilder'd wakes,
And deems 'tis time to flower;
Though not a whisper of her voice he hear,
The buried bulb does know
The signals of the year,
And hails far summer with his lifted spear
The gorse-field dark, by sudden, gold caprice,
Turns, here and there, into a Jason's fleece;
Lilies, that soon in Autumn slipp'd their gowns of green
And vanish'd into earth,
And came again, ere Autumn died, to birth,
Stand full-array'd, amidst the wavering shower,
And perfect for the Summer, less the flower;
In nook of pale or crevice of crude bark,
Thou canst not miss,
If close thou spy, to mark
The ghostly chrysalis,
That, if thou touch it, stirs in its dream dark;
And the flush'd Robin, in its evenings heart,
Does of Love's Day, as if he saw it, sing;
But sweeter yet than dream or song of Summer or Spring
Are Winter's sometimes smiles, that seem to well
From infancy ineffable;
Her wandering, languorous gaze,
So unfamiliar, so without amaze,
On the elemental, chill adversity,
The uncomprehended rudeness; and her sigh
And solemn, gathering tear,
And look of exile from some great repose, the sphere
Of ether, moved by ether only, or
By something still more tranquil.
—Covertry Patmore.

### THE OLD-TIME ALMANAC.

The almanacs of now'days, with their hundred leaves er so,
That hev election figures of the fall before, you know,
An' names of ev'ry congressman an' foreign diplomat,
With tables of statistics an' a heap o' this-an'-that,
Seem mighty dreary readin' to a man so fond o' wit
It 'pears like he can never seem t' git enough o' it.
An' I'm that kind o' feller, one who loved t' read, I jack,
The funny jokes they printed in the ol'-time almanac!

The navy's strength in time o' peace an' time o' war I'll owa
T' me's uninterestin'; likewise how t' measure stake,
Each season's spell o' weather's figured out like easy sums—
I'll know more what July brings by a waitin' till it comes!
These bigger books of now'days for a scientist may do,
But, blame the things, a common feller couldn't read one through
With interest, for figures would but emphasize the lack
Of jokes they allers printed in the ol'-time almanac!

I've knowed the ol'-time almanacs t' cure a spell o' "blues,"
But lengthy tariff schedules never'd any man amuse!
A funny picture's lots o' times an antidote for care—
A row of figures never made a laugh come, anywhere!
An' so, I say, than heavy grain I'd sometimes choose the chaff,
I'd like t' read the jokes again that caused so hard a laugh
For fear of bursting buttons one must give his waistband slack,
The funny jokes they printed in the ol'-time almanac!
—Roy Farrell Greene, in American Agriculturist.

## PRIMITIVE BUTTER-MAKING IN ASIATIC TURKEY

The above cut is from a photograph, and shows the primitive method of butter-making among the people of Asiatic Turkey. The photograph was made by Hon. Thomas H. Norton, United States consul at Harput. It accompanies a report made in compliance with instructions from the department of state, which are sent to our consuls all over the world. The purpose was to obtain information which would lead to our extension of exports of American dairy and creamery machinery. These answers have just been published in a pamphlet volume, No. XXIV of special consular reports, and is entitled "Creameries in Foreign Countries." Mr. Norton's article is as follows:

No creameries exist in this district. There is a fairly large consumption of butter in this region, chiefly for cooking purposes, as it rarely appears on the table. One limitation to the consumption is caused by the entire abstinence during Lent, on the part of the Armenian population, from every article of food of animal origin. Another limitation is due to the extended use for culinary purposes of the fat of the tails of the Turkish sheep.

Butter is made here exclusively from the thickened milk, known as "yaoort." No attempt is made here to collect cream and use it for butter making. In fact, on account of the failure to provide abundant succulent pasturage for cattle, but little cream separates from the milk ordinarily obtained in this country. A brief account of the method employed may be of interest to American dairymen, and possibly suggestive.

Fresh milk is heated in kettles to the boiling point and then allowed to cool to a temperature of about 80 degrees F. At this point, yaoort a day or two old is added in the proportion of 1 tablespoonful to a quart of the milk. It is thoroughly stirred in. The temperature is maintained at 80 degrees for three or four hours. The fermented mass is then placed in a cool place and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. When old yaoort is not readily procured to start the lactic acid fermentation, the juice of the wild sumach berries is employed.

The thickened mass thus obtained, the yaoort, is largely used throughout the Orient as a food. It has the consistency of a custard without whey, or of "junket," and a slight acid taste. It is highly nutritious, easily digested, and very refreshing in warm weather. It is used in the preparation of various Turkish dishes, both meats and vegetables. As a rule, foreigners settling in Turkey become very fond of this preparation.

When used as the basis of butter making, the yaoort, usually prepared from sheep's milk, is introduced into either a goatskin or an earthen jar suspended by cords. Sufficient hot water is added to raise the temperature to about 80 degrees F. The opening is tightly closed and the "churn" is kept in agitation with a jerky movement for about forty minutes before the butter forms. The accompanying photographs portray this important feature in the domestic life of this region. The butter thus prepared is white and curdy in appearance. The best quality retails at 21½ cents per pound.

In order to illustrate the advantages of American dairy utensils, some months since I had a dash churn constructed, and the working has frequently been exhibited to those visiting the consulate. Yaoort, prepared from cow's milk, was employed. The advantages over the primitive method, used from time immemorial, were strikingly evident. Firm, yellow butter is obtained in seven to eight minutes. This butter is nearly equal to the English and Danish butter bought here in tins. Twelve quarts of yaoort yielded 2½ pounds of butter.

The "airan," or residual buttermilk, is sold regularly in the market. It is a most refreshing milk in summer, and is used in the kitchen where an American cook would employ sour milk or buttermilk. It is sometimes termed "the wine of the Turks."

The pastoral wealth of this and the adjoining provinces of eastern Turkey is very great. Skins are largely exported. Wool and its manufactured products, such as rugs, are exported to a limited extent. There is no reason why dairy products should not constitute an important article of export to the cities on the seacoast and elsewhere.

### Tea and Empire.

Tea has been the means of rescuing parts of India from a state of nature that was neither attractive nor profitable; it has saved Ceylon, one of the most interesting and valuable of British possessions, from a worse fate even than that which foreign bounties have inflicted on the West Indies; it has provided the imperial exchequer with enough funds, if need be, to pay for the construction yearly of three or four ironclads.—Chambers' Journal.

## REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS

### Seven Persons Are Still Drawing Money From Uncle Sam.

Nearly 120 years have elapsed since the revolutionary war came to an end. The last survivor of the thousands of men who took part in that great struggle for liberty died more than 30 years ago, yet there are on Uncle Sam's pension rolls the names of seven persons, each of whom has been granted a small sum of money monthly on account of it.

Three of the seven are the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers. The other fuor are daughters, and are pensioned by special act of congress. The widows are: Rebecca Mayo, aged 89 years, of Newburn, Va.; Nancy Jones, 88 years, of Jonesboro, Tenn., and Esther S. Damon, aged 88 years, of Plymouth Union, Vermont.

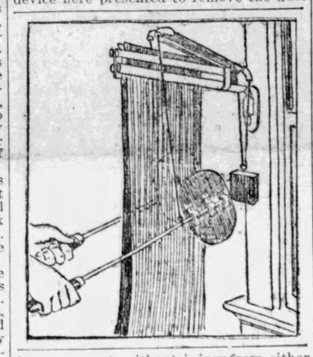
Rebecca Mayo, whose maiden name was Rebecca Dawson, is the widow of Stephen Mayo, whom she married in Virginia on November 24, 1834, when she was 26 and he 77 years of age. Her husband enlisted as a private in a Virginia regiment in 1776 and served three or four months. He enlisted again in February, 1777, and served for one year. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1832, at the age of 75 years, he made application for a pension, which was allowed. He died in 1847, and the same year appliion was made by his widow, and her claim was allowed.

Nancy Jones is the widow of Darling Jones, who served for nine months as a private in a North Carolina regiment, and was in the battle of Monks Corner and also in some skirmishes with the Cherokee Indians. Her maiden name was Nancy Huff. She married in Carter county, Tenn., at the age of 25 years, her husband being 60 years of age. Mr. Jones was drawing a pension at the time of his death, in 1848. Her claim was allowed in 1853.

Esther S. Damon, who was formerly Esther Summer, married Noah Damon at Bridgewater, Vt., in 1835, when she was 22 years of age and he 75. Mr. Damon enlisted at Milton, Mass., in 1775, as a private, and served nearly two years. He was wounded at the battle of Long Island and was granted a pension in 1848. He died in 1853, and she was pensioned as his widow.

## WHIPS THE DUST FROM GARMENTS

As is well known, there are certain kinds of cloth in which the nap is easily injured by frequent brushing to remove the dust, and the use of a beater for this work is about as harmful, since the blows may fray the garment if much force is exerted. It is the object of the device here presented to remove the dust



from garments without injury from either of the above causes. As will be seen, the apparatus consists of a pair of flat metallic plates, suspended by two cords from a bracket attached to a door-post, window-frame or any convenient point, the cords leading along the bracket and ending in a weight to counterbalance the plates. The bracket also serves as a clamp in which the garment to be cleaned is secured in such a manner that it hangs vertially between the beating plates. These plates have handles, which are grasped in either hand to clap the beaters together on the garment, effectually expelling the dust and dirt without chafing the fabric or injuring the nap. As the beaters are perfectly counterbalanced the operator may readily move them for contact with every part of the garment without the fatigue incident to the use of the single beater, the weight of which must be supported during the operation.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

He (from St. Louis)—How can I start the new year well?

She (from Boston)—You might make a good beginning by getting a grammar and learning to parse the sentence, "How can I start."—Chicago Record.

She—The strain on the soldier in modern warfare must be very great.

He—It is. Sometimes the photographer isn't ready, and you have to wait hours and then the pictures may prove failures. —Judge.

Tom Hood had just finished the "Song of the Shirt."

"But why," asked his friends, "didn't you write the 'Song of the Socks?'"

"I tried to," faltered the poet, "but the feet wouldn't fit."

Percelying that he was a size too many they put him in a class of his own.—Exchange.

"Here's a queer English name. How do you suppose it's pronounced?"

"I don't know, but wrongly, I guess."—Judge.

"I have a feeling that my country is calling me," said the would-be office-seeker.

"Perhaps it's only a twitch of your old rheumatism," replied his wife. "Get that liniment and rub yourself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### Personal Allusions.

Personal allusions are never safe, and seldom effective or happy. An anecdote that illustrates this fact is that of a solicitor for a charitable institution who went to a woman's door and asked her for a contribution.

"We have," he stated, earnestly, "hundreds of poor, ragged and vicious children, like those at your gate, and our object is——"

"Sir," interrupted the indignant woman, "those are my own children!"—Youth's Companion.

### A Sure Thing

Parke—I predict that we will have the worst cold snap this winter we have had for years, with hard frosts all over the country.

Lane—What makes you think that?

"Well, I have just bought an orange grove in Florida."—New York Life.

### Quite So!

Bacon—A dog that runs under a carriage is called a carriage dog, is it not?

Egbert—Certainly.

Bacon—Well, what would you call a dog that runs under an automobile?

Egbert—Why, a dead dog! — Yonkers Statesman.

### Oratory of Cupid.

Alice—What makes you think he has been in love before?

Edith—The proposal he made to me was entirely extemporaneous. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

## The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

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### CHAPTER III.

Here was my first letter from Miss Frick:

Dear Mr. Monk—My uncle wants you to come and dine with us tomorrow at 5 o'clock. He is expecting an Englishman today, a son of one of his old Australian comrades, and would like you to make his acquaintance. Yours, SIGRID FRICK.

It was not a love letter, not even a friendly epistle, but quite the most conventional piece of writing one could receive; and yet it caused me great happiness when this note arrived, in the fine bold handwriting I got to know so well.

It was on a Saturday, a few days before Christmas. From the first day I had seen Sigrid Frick, until now, I had employed the time in falling in love as deplorably as ever a man can do, and I could see that my attentions were not displeasing to her. And so, as a matter of course, I accepted the invitation for dinner next day.

On my arrival at Villa Ballarat, I found old Frick beaming with delight.

"Here he is, Monk; here he is!—Reginald Howell, son of my old friend Howell, who was the best man and the most faithful friend in the whole world. I don't think my old friend, even when he was young, had such a fine appearance as his son, here; but his heart was as true as gold, and he was as reliable as a rock."

It would have been difficult for old Frick to get away from his reminiscences of old Howell, but luckily his niece recalled him to the present by intimating that he ought to introduce me to the young Englishman before he indulged in them further.

He was a tall, handsome young fellow, about my own age, and of the dark English type. His manners were easy and unaffected, as is usual with Englishmen of good birth.

There was nothing particularly attractive about his face, although he had fine eyes, somewhat dark, almost black, in fact, but without the fire in them that usually accompanies eyes of that color. His manners were rather insinuating, though not at all unpleasant.

I gradually learned to like him fairly well.

At first, it happened that he threw many a tender glance at Miss Frick, and on that account I felt not a little inclined to quarrel with him. But as this was only a repetition of what had happened in the past two months with half a dozen other young men who visited Villa Ballarat, I was sensible enough to allow these feelings to have only a momentary hold upon me.

He soon kept his eyes to himself, probably because he saw "how the land lay," as the sailors have it.

One thing which, in a great measure, spoke in the young Englishman's favor, was his apparent modesty.

When his father died the year before—he had until then lived in Australia—the son decided to go to Europe, and he took his passage on a sailing ship. But the vessel had caught fire in the open sea, and the passengers and crew had had to take to the boats. Only one of the boats had reached land—the one in which Reginald Howell and eight others had saved themselves. But the boat foundered on a coral reef, and Mr. Howell at last found himself, the only survivor, on a little island. The natives were friendly to him, and after two months' stay there, he sighted a ship which brought him to England.

People seldom refuse to relate interesting stories when they concern themselves; but it was only after repeated appeals from old Frick that Mr. Howell was at last induced to give a very sober and curtailed description of his adventurous voyage.

It was easy to understand that he must have behaved very coolly and bravely under such terrible circumstances, and that it was only due to his presence of mind and courage that he was able to save himself, yet he seldom spoke of himself, and then always in the most modest manner possible.

In short, he had the habit, owing either to the way in which he had been brought up, or by nature, seldom or never of speaking about himself—a habit which never fails to make a favorable impression.

When the young man came to England, he of course gave the authorities an exact account of the wreck of the Queen of the East, and the fate of the crew. The account had been published in several of the English papers, and he laughingly proffered to show us some of these papers if we found his verbal account not exhaustive enough.

Mr. Howell had come to Norway at the express invitation of old Frick, who, when he had heard of his old friend's death, had written and asked the son to visit him in Norway. The young man had received Frick's letter just when he was on the point of sailing from Australia—he had already arranged previously to visit Europe—and had notified his departure by telegraph.

"You did right, Reginald, in coming as quickly as possible to your father's old friend. I suppose you intend to spend the winter with us. You can learn to go on 'ski' here: a fine sport, I can tell you. You must live with us. I have had two rooms made ready for you here in Villa Ballarat."

Mr. Howell said he thought he would avail himself of the invitation for one or two months; he was a keen sportsman, and had long ago made up his mind to have a look at, and a try at, ski-running.

"That's right," cried old Frick. "The whole house and all that I possess is at the disposal of my old friend's son. After dinner you shall hear what I owe him. I don't suppose I need offer to assist you with any money, for in his last letter to me your father wrote that he would leave you everything he possessed, for your mother died when you were a little boy, and you were the only child. Your father was not so very rich, but I think he wrote something about £1,200 a year."

"Yes, thereabouts," replied the young man, good-naturedly, and smiling at the kind old man's loquacity: "and that is more than enough for me."

"Then perhaps I had better strike out your name from my will; it has, until now, been standing beside those of Sigrid and Elnar."

We all laughed heartily and rose from the table.

When we were drinking our coffee and had lighted our cigars, old Frick began the story of his friendship with Howell the elder, and the adventures which had bound these two so closely together.

To tell the truth, I tried my best to slip away, hoping for a chat alone with Sigrid; but that couldn't be managed, and after having heard old Frick's story, I must confess that only a man in love could dream of anything more interesting than his account of it.

I should like to give it in all its detail, and in old Frick's words, but I cannot, and I must restrict myself to giving you the main points in his story.

Bartholomew Frick had left Norway and run away to sea in 1830; his desire for adventure and his dislike for the schoolroom had driven him to this.

For many years he roamed about in the great east, in India, South Africa and sometimes as a hunter and adventurer on shore.

Then, at the end of the forties, he found himself in Australia when the gold fever was just beginning to rage. Soon after, a party of three people started for Melbourne to proceed to the gold districts. One was Frick, who was the eldest of them, and two Englishmen, Howell and Davis.

The acquaintanceship of these three men—they were adventurers, but all of good family—was not of long standing; but it developed in the course of the following year, into strong friendship and most faithful comradeship.

They led the usual life of gold diggers for many years, and sometimes, when they were lucky, they would go off to Melbourne and spend their money in a few days' time.

Having gone through many ups and downs in the course of seven years, they at last came across a rich find of gold, and realized a fortune in a couple of months.

The partnership was then dissolved. Howell, who was the quietest and most level-headed of them, bought a large piece of land and took to sheep farming. In this way he was able to preserve his fortune and even to add to it, although he had not been one of the most fortunate.

On the other hand, Frick and Davis did not think they had enough. The money they had made enabled them to carry out a plan which Frick had thought of, and which for a long time they had been anxious to carry out.

In the middle of the thirties, Frick, when quite a young man, had been in South Africa. He then followed the settlers who trekked to the north across the Orange River, who had joined in raids across the river Vaal, and still farther to the north.

When on these expeditions Frick himself had found diamonds, and had heard wonderful stories from the natives of the great quantities of these stones which were to be found in caverns of a peculiar formation, reminding one more of deserted mines than anything else.

Frick had obtained the report through a source which did not admit of doubt that there was at least some truth in it; and the location given with regard to the place seemed to be efficient. But he could not then get any companions to form an expedition, as the supposed place lay far away in the desert, blocked by wild and hostile negro tribes. Nor had he at that time the means to fit out an expedition by himself, and he was therefore obliged to give up all thoughts of it. These were the diamonds in search of which Frick and Davis decided to go.

"Davis seemed to me to be just the right sort of a man," remarked old Frick, when he had gone thus far in his narrative; "he was at least double as greedy about finding the diamonds as I."

Now that they were able, the two companions journeyed at once to the Cape, bought themselves an excellent outfit and hired people sufficient for a large expedition.

The money which they did not spend on the outfit they sent to the bank in London.

It was Davis who managed all that; he was the most businesslike of the two.

This expedition got as far as the Vaal, but did not return, and this is how it happened.

When they had got so far that, according to Frick's and Davis' calculations, they should be only a day's journey from the diamond caves, they let the natives, with the ox wagons, camp, while they themselves continued their journey alone.

They were lucky enough to find what Frick maintained must have been Solomon's deserted mines, and they filled a whole sack with diamonds. But when they reached the camp they found it had been plundered, and all the members of the expedition killed by a hostile negro tribe.

Frick and Davis were also captured after a hard struggle.

In the night, Davis, who was uninjured, succeeded in escaping, but Frick, who had received an arrow in his thigh, could not follow him. Davis, with Frick's consent, took with him the bag of diamonds, and promised immediately, on reaching civilization, to prepare a new expedition for the release of Frick.

In the meantime, the blacks dragged him with them farther and farther inland, where it was impossible for him to think of flight, and so he lived with them for three years.

At last a gang of European pioneers turned up far in the interior of the dark continent where the tribe lived, and before the guards had thought of keeping guard on Frick, he had joined the whites and followed them to their own settlements.

In all probability the blacks had, after such a long time, come to look upon Frick as one of themselves.

When Frick reached civilization the first thing he did was to ask after his friend Davis.

Yes, he had returned safely to Cape Colony, but had not mentioned a word about any relief expedition for Frick. On the contrary, he had given out that Frick was dead, and had gone straight to England. He had mentioned that he had some diamonds with him, but he had not shown them to anyone.

Frick was not very well pleased with this information, as you can imagine. He still had a few small diamonds with him, which he had found during his stay among the blacks. These he sold for a couple of hundred pounds and set out for England to find Davis.

Here he discovered that the latter had drawn all the money out of the bank, had sold all the diamonds, and, having bought a large country estate, was now living, a lauded proprietor, in Yorkshire. Frick set off to visit Davis at his country house, but was not even allowed to enter. Davis refused to deliver up any part whatsoever of the money that had been deposited in the bank, or any of that which he had received from the sale of the diamonds.

When Frick became furious and tried to force his way to the scoundrel he was turned away by the servants.

Frick then applied to the police, but they advised him to take legal proceedings. He would have to engage a lawyer in order to proceed against his old comrade.

It was not a difficult matter to find a lawyer, or even lawyers, but none of them would take up the case unless Frick would guarantee them their fees and expenses first. Davis was rich and powerful and would naturally use all the weapons with which the English law so lavishly favors those who have few scruples and plenty of money.

Frick raged awhile like a lion in a cage, but, happily, he pulled himself together and shipped to Australia before he had become quite "mad from anger," as he expressed it himself.

In Australia he was well received by the third member of the late membership, and when Howell got to learn of the story, he became just as furious over Davis' rascality as Frick himself. It was, however, an unfortunate period with Howell. His farm had just been visited by a huge flood and the larger part of his flock of sheep had been drowned.

But Howell would not give in. He would not hear of Frick's remonstrances, but raised, with much difficulty, a loan of £5,000 on his property. This money he forced upon Frick, and when the later saw that his friend would not listen to reason, he no longer hesitated, but went back to England with the money.

There was now no difficulty in getting the affair taken up. A clever lawyer was engaged and the case against Davis was carried on with all possible dispatch.

Frick, himself, thought he should never succeed in bringing him to bay. Davis had understood how to make use of the time to guard himself well and had employed all means to delay the case.

Frick's £5,000 was fast disappearing, when his lawyer was fortunate enough to discover some dark doings in Davis' life before the time when Frick had learned to know him.

These doings were of such a character that Davis, who, in the meantime, had been elected a member of parliament for his county had to, at any price, prevent them being made public. He was, therefore, obliged to agree to a compromise and to pay Frick half of what he was worth, which, after all, was only what was Frick's due.

"In the end, I got such a good hold of the rascal," continued old Frick, "that he not only offered to pay all I asked for, but he even wrote me an humble letter, and begged me, for God's sake, not to make the affair public. 'It would completely ruin him,' he wrote.

"As Davis had invested all the cash in his estate, it was difficult to get ready money. But the affair was at last settled, and I have not told the story to anyone. I did not give any promise to this effect, but it's just as well that you, who have now heard it, also keep it quiet. If it can help the scoundrel to repent of his sins in peace and comfort for the rest of his days, it is no doubt the best.

"It was not possible to get your father, Mr. Reginald, to accept anything more than the £5,000 he had lent me, although I was now much richer than he. No, he was as proud as Lucifer, just as proud as he was faithful.

With the exception of Mr. Howell, we had all listened with the greatest interest to old Frick's long story. In spite of Mr. Howell's good manners, his impatience had several times been noticeable, even to the story-teller himself.

The latter remarked: "Yes, you have, of course, heard the story several times before from your father, Reginald so for your sake it was hardly necessary to tell it. But I am anxious that those who stand nearest to me in the world should know what a friend your father was to me."

Mr. Howell smiled, somewhat embarrassed: "Yes, of course, I have heard the story from my father two or three times. But you can understand he did not lay so much stress upon the help he gave you. It was no more, he said, than a man's duty to a friend; and that's what I think also."

"He is his father's son!" exclaimed old Frick, and was not satisfied until he had seized the Englishman's hand and shaken it vigorously, although the latter modestly tried to avoid it.

"Did you ever hear anything later about Davis?" he asked after a pause.

"No, not much!" answered old Frick. "He was already married when I took proceedings against him, but I don't think it was a very happy marriage; his wife took care to see that a good deal of the punishment he so well deserved was carried out. Later on, I also heard that he had much trouble in managing his large property, after he had been obliged to take out so much capital. Ah, well, that's his own lookout; we have, thank God, something else to talk about than that scoundrel. One thing, however, I forgot to mention, is, that when Davis was forced to pay me back half the money, I took the black diamond in its present setting, the one we call 'the tortoise.' I took that over for £2,000, which would be about its value in its uncut condition. We found it, just as it is, up in Solomon's mines. It was the only one of the diamonds that Davis had not sold."

### CHAPTER IV.

#### THE BLACK TORTOISE AGAIN.

I have little to relate about the months which followed after that Sunday at Mr. Frick's.

Young Mr. Howell still lived in the house; he took a fancy to "ski" sport, and learned it in a surprisingly short time.

He accepted Frick's pressing invitation to remain in Christiania till the summer, when he intended visiting Finland and Spitzbergen.

Elnar Frick and Reginald Howell became good friends, in spite of the difference in age, much to the satisfaction of old Frick. They were always together, and I fancy old Frick was not very strict during this time with regard to his nephew's office hours.

A detective, however, incidentally gets to know a good many things, and I soon discovered that the two young men did not always pursue the most innocent pleasures. Even in Christiania, there are always to be found at least a dozen young good-for-nothings, who have plenty of money and nothing to do. Elnar and Mr. Reginald became regular visitors in this circle, where later it became the fashion to gamble, and not for very low stakes, either.

I became uneasy about this, and one day I spoke to Elnar and gave him a serious warning.

By the young man's blushing and frank confession, I saw that he had not as yet entirely fallen a victim to evil influences. Besides, he added that he had latterly had more pocket money from his uncle, and didn't play higher than he could afford. Mr. Howell had several times prevented him from playing for high stakes. He also promised to withdraw altogether from the gambling circle, which Mr. Howell had said he also was inclined to do.

This reassured me, and on the whole I must confess that Mr. Howell's behavior was in every respect that of a gentleman. That I, in spite of this, entertained a shadow of antipathy or suspicion about him, is one of those things which cannot be explained.

One thing I cannot pass over in my story: one fine day, when I summoned up courage and put the all-important question to Miss Frick, I received as satisfactory an answer as any man could wish.

She desired that we should, for a time, keep our engagement secret, for she shrunk from telling her uncle, who would scarcely take the prospect of losing her with composure. Old Frick was remarkably fond of his brother's children. The old man had lived his life for many years without having felt the sunshine of tenderness other than that of comradeship; now he seemed to be making up for it in the fond relations between him and the two young people who were tied to him by the ties of blood as well as by those of gratitude.

I have, all the same, a suspicion that the old fox had an idea of what had passed between Sigrid and me; and at the same time, I also think that I had been fortunate enough to win his respect, so that if he were to lose his niece, he would rather have given her to me than to any one else.

* * * * * * *

It was the tenth of May, and a beautiful day; the spring had come unusually early that year, and the trees were already covered with leaves.

My work was finished. It had been a long and troublesome day, and I was just standing in my room, wondering if, as a reward, I should give myself an evening off and spend it at Villa Ballarat. I had not had time to visit Sigrid for several days.

Just then I heard the telephone bell.

"Hello! is that you, Monk?"

It was old Frick's voice; I knew it well; it was the same voice that, eight months ago, had asked me for the first time to come to Villa Ballarat.

"Yes, it is I."

"Can you come out here at once? Something has happened!"

"I shall be with you in ten minutes."

At St. Olaf's Place I took a carriage; I didn't want to lose a minute.

An uncomfortable feeling possessed me that some misfortune was pending, or had already occurred. I do not know if one can really have a presentiment without some material cause; in this case the feeling had sufficient ground by old Frick's abrupt message.

At the outer gate stood Frick himself, holding it open for me. He locked the gate carefully after us, stuck the key in his pocket, and then said, as he stopped in front of me, with his hands in his pockets:

"The black tortoise is gone again!"

"Gone?"

"Yes, gone! Stolen, I say," and he raised his voice.

I asked him not to speak so loudly and to explain the matter. It was a relief for me to hear that it was nothing worse. Little did I suspect that anything worse could have happened.

"There is no one about who can hear us," said Frick. "It is as I say; the black tortoise has been stolen again, and within the last few hours. Since five o'clock."

I looked at my watch; it was exactly twenty-five minutes to eight.

"How can you be sure it happened after five o'clock? Didn't the black tortoise lie in the case with the iron shutters, in the museum?"

"Yes, of course; but now you shall hear. Old Jurgens, the lawyer—you know him, of course? He who has that collection of curios, the old idiot! Well, he dined with us, and afterward we drank our coffee out in the museum, as we often do. At five o'clock Jurgens left, and we all went over to the house. For some reason, as I shall presently explain, I forgot to lock the door of the museum and cupboard. In about half an hour's time I suddenly remembered this. I then had a look into the cupboards before I locked them, and so discovered that the tortoise was gone."

"No; the first thing I did when I was sure of what had happened was to telephone to you; since then I have watched and seen that no one has gone in or out of the gate."

A long life rich in changes and events had taught this old man expediency and presence of mind.

He had done just the right thing, and his information and answers were clearer than nine-tenths of those which detectives are accustomed to get under similar conditions.

"Is Miss Sigrid, or your nephew, at home?"

"No, Elnar went to Hamburg on business for me the day before yesterday; he will be there about a week, and Sigrid went for a walk about half an hour ago. It was while accompanying her to the gate that I came to remember the door of the museum wasn't locked."

"Haven't you missed anything else in the museum but the tortoise?"

"Not so far as I can see; in any case, there are still a number of small and costly articles which would be much easier to turn into ready money than the tortoise. It could not have been any ordinary thief, or if so, it must have been an unusually stupid one!"

"Has the black tortoise any special value to you or to any one else apart from the worth of the gold and the stone?"

"No, that I can gladly swear! You mean, I suppose, is there anything about this diamond, as one reads of in the English detective stories, where black and yellow people sneak about with daggers in their belts and vengeance in their eyes! No! there is nothing of that kind in this case. We found it in the cavern, as I told you, together with all the other diamonds. Man had not set foot there for thousands of years; and the negroes who live thereabouts do not care a fig for diamonds. For that reason they let Davis keep the bag, which he took with him when he escaped in the night. It is only when negroes have learned to know the blessing of civilization that they get a taste for diamonds."

"One thing must be done," I said, "while it is yet light. Will you take care that no one passes in or out through the gate, while I meanwhile find out if any one has got into the garden over the railing?"

As already mentioned, the whole of Frick's property, which was about three or four acres and laid out in a garden, was closed in by a high iron railing.

The distance between the rails was so little that even a child could not squeeze himself through. It was not altogether improbable, though difficult enough, that a daring and agile man might have climbed over the railings, notwithstanding the spikes.

It was, however, easy to find out if any one had got over in that way. It had lately rained a good deal, and the ground on either side of the railing was soft. Any footstep would, therefore, leave a trace, especially on the outer side, where there was a newly ploughed field.

I went all round the garden; no one had come that way.

Old Frick was patrolling to and fro at the fate, when I returned.

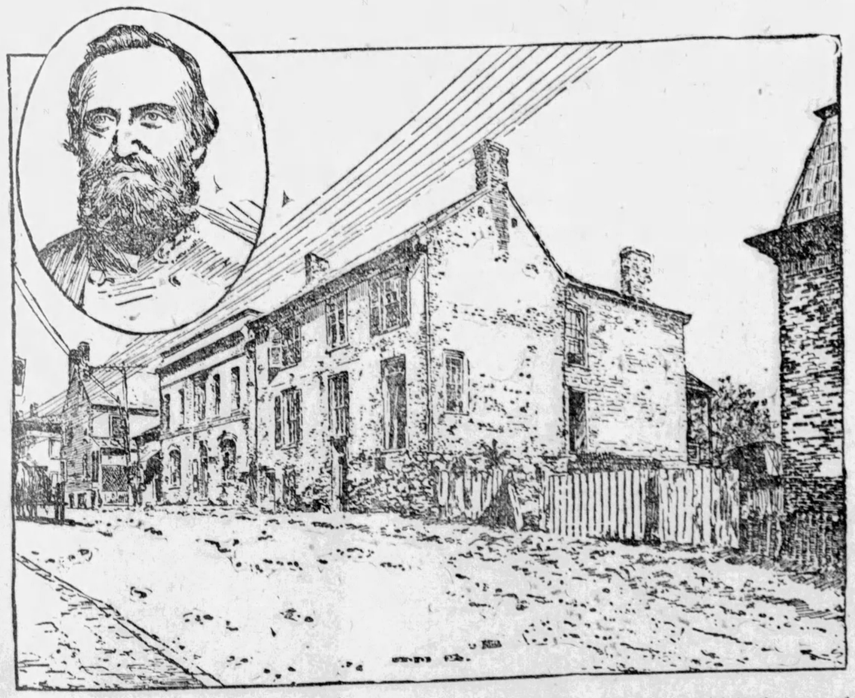
"Nobody has got over the fence today," said I.

"No," he answered thoughtfully; "that has been my belief the whole time. I fear that we must have thieves in the house—but here comes Sigrid!"

He was quite right, for there was the dear girl walking at a rapid pace toward the gate.

A warm blush overspread her face when she saw me, but it disappeared

## STONEWALL JACKSON'S HOME A CONFEDERATE HOSPITAL



Stonewall Jackson's home is to be turned into a hospital for Confederate soldiers. Mary Custis Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Lexington, Va., has bought the property and will turn it into a memorial of General Jackson.

The house is on East Washington street in Lexington, Va. It is built of stone and brick. With the exception of the main entrance it maintains pretty much the same appearance as it did when the Confederate leader lived there. Owing to some improvements which are being made in the street the porch in front was dispensed with, and what used to be the way to the basement now goes straight into the house proper.

Mrs. Jackson, the widow of General Jackson, was the sole owner. When first asked to sell the house she would not entertain the idea, but gradually the thought grew upon her that it was an expensive piece of property to keep.

For several years the old house had been used as a student's boarding house. Finally it became too great a care for Mrs. Jackson to look after. Then she wrote to the Daughters of the Confederacy, seeking their advice in the matter. Sympathizing with her fully, the members of Mary Custis Lee Chapter decided to buy the house and grounds and turn the place into a suitable memorial of her husband.

"I am so thankful that the Daughters of the Confederacy are going to convert my old house into a hospital for the sick and suffering soldiers," Mrs. Jackson said in speaking of the project. "My only regret is that I was not able to donate the property for so noble a purpose. But, unfortunately, I was not.

"Buying the property is not only a great credit to these noble ladies, but it will be a lasting memorial to the name of the Christian soldier whose home was once upon the sacred ground of their purchase. It is a source of great thankfulness and delight to me."

Mrs. Jackson refers in her history of her husband to their life in Lexington. The young husband and wife boarded for more than a year after their marriage. Then Mr. Jackson finally succeeded in buying the only available house. His intention was to sell it and build one better suited to their needs. The large rambling old house was altogether too big for his small family.

But it was genuine happiness for him to have a home of his own. It was the first home he had ever possessed, and it was truly his castle.

It was in 1858, while he was a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, that he bought his first and only home. He lived therefore, only a few years to enjoy it.—New York Sun.

quickly, and I noticed she looked very pale and fatigued.

We opened the gate for her, and I gave a sign to Frick that I wished first to speak with her.

I went up to her, took her hand, and whispered some words which had nothing to do with the theft. Then, as we came nearer her uncle, I remarked aloud and as carelessly as possible:—

"Your uncle cannot find the black tortoise; he thinks he must have mislaid it in some place or another."

I said this purposely to arouse her attention, in case the diamond really had been mislaid. I was afraid that if I mentioned at once that it might have been stolen, she would have become too excited to think quietly over the matter.

"But, dear me, isn't it in the cupboard? I myself saw you put it in its place before we followed Mr. Jurgens through the garden."

I could not help noticing that Sigrid spoke in a very absent-minded manner; she looked fagged out, like a person who had gone through some physical or mental exertion.

We told her not to mention anything for the present to the servants about the disappearance of the diamond, and then she left us and went into the house. It struck me as remarkable that the affair should interest her so little.

The next thing I did was to telephone to the police station and order two of my men to come out immediately to Villa Ballarat. I then asked old Frick to take a walk with me in the garden until they arrived; in this way we could see that nobody went in or out of the house without our knowledge.

"Where is Mr. Howell?" I asked. I suddenly began to wonder why I had not seen or heard anything of this gentleman.

"Oh, he went by rail to Osterdalen this afternoon. He was invited by a man called Varingson, I think, who owns large forests up there. They are going to shoot capercailzie; it is only four days, I think he said, before close time begins."

"What time in the afternoon did he go?"

"He had sent his luggage down to the station before mid-day; but the train was not going before six or seven. We can hear from Iverson when he left. Besides, you know, everybody goes and comes as they like in this house."

Iverson was Frick's trusted man; he was formerly a sergeant in the army, an unusually trustworthy and clever fellow, whom Frick had taken into his service at my recommendation. He was generally known as the gardener, but he took his turn as gatekeeper, and with the coachman he kept the yard in order; was joiner, smith, and many other things, and received from old Frick a very liberal salary.

Both he and the coachman were unmarried; they lived in quite a small lodge near the gate, but had their meals up at the house.

In the meantime my two men arrived at the gate, and I gave them my instructions. One of them was to keep watch outside the villa and arrange that he should be relieved, so that the house and garden should not be unwatched. If the diamond was still within the iron railings, the thief would at once try to get it out of the house.

The other constable got orders to instruct pawnbrokers and all others to whom the diamond might be offered that, should this occur, they must inform the police without loss of time, and that the person bringing it must be followed and watched.

At supper I received a long detailed account from old Frick and Sigrid of all that occurred in the house that day. Their statement as to time, etc., corroborated exactly. Sigrid had, however, a bad headache, and looked very poorly. Both Frick and I advised her to go to bed, which she did, soon after.

Then I had a conference with Iverson. The coachman was away for the day.

Lastly, I had a talk with the housemaid and cook. Sigrid's maid, Evelina, had been away that afternoon to visit her mother. She had, however, been at Villa Ballarat about six o'clock, but had gone out again immediately, and not yet returned.

What results or conjectures I arrived at after all these investigations, I shall later on return to; for the present, I can only add they were not very satisfying; I began to be afraid that this affair would cause me more trouble and worry than any other business of the kind had hitherto done.

Before I parted from old Frick I got him to write an official notification of the robbery to the police; without this I could not take up the case in earnest.

To Be Continued.

### That Settled It.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery.

"You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said.

She felt that the time had come to play her trump card.

"I have also," she said, "my father's lovely check book."

Within thirty minutes the engagement was announced.—Tit-Bits.


## HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is overweighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

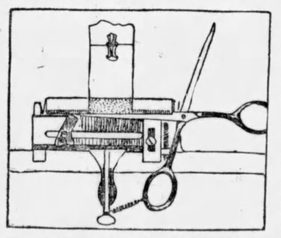
"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1205½ Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.


## DEVICE FOR SHARPENING SCISSORS

In the accompanying illustration is produced a machine which the inventor claims will rapidly and accurately sharpen shears and scissors with blades of any size, the device being intended for both professional and household use. This mechanism comprises a frame to support a horizontal roller and an adjustable bar



lying parallel to the roller for bringing the blades into proper relation with the roller. The latter simply acts as a guide, and is preferably of wood for the sake of cheapness. The apparatus has the usual clamping screw to fasten it to a table or bench, and by loosening the two screws, shown on the face of the drawing, the guide which supports the blade in the proper position is set to fit each pair of shears. When the adjustment is made and the blade inserted in the guide, with the edge to be sharpened projecting slightly above the top of the guide, the parts are in position for the application of the abrading tool. This consists of a hinged bar, faced with felt to form a cushion for the strip of emery or corundum cloth which acts on the blade to be sharpened. The abrading strip is secured to the ends of the hinged bar while the latter is bent, and by straightening the two parts the cloth is drawn tightly over the felt cushion. The sharpening implement is then passed across the roller and comes in contact with the blade inserted in the guide, the roller and guide together serving to prevent a deeper cut at one end than at the other.


### ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.


### Case of Necessity.

Brokus—I swore off on New Year's day on general principles.

Jokus—How's that?

Brokus—Compulsory. Spent all my money on Christmas.—Detroit Free Press.

## AN UNCLE'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN

Herewith is given a letter, written a short time ago to a young man of Toledo, by an uncle who resides in an eastern city. It is in reply to one from the nephew, in which he asked his uncle's advice about indulgence in athletics while at school. The letter is one of rarely good common sense, and what is said of the formation of character can be remembered with profit by all young men:

"My Dear William:

"I received your letter and am pleased to know that your vacation was so pleasant and instructive. You should now be able to put in a good solid winter's work on your studies, and I hope you will be able to do so.

"You ask me about the advisability of playing upon the football team. Every one should determine for himself what games he can best play at, and the effects thereof upon his health and work. For myself, I believe that there is nothing better for a young man of your age than good, healthful exercise. The more interest you take in pure, wholesome games, the stronger will be your body and the deeper your interest in the things of life; for after all, this life is little more than a great big game, the rewards going to those who play the game the most manfully, skillfully and the best. Then again you make fast friends, grow to know men better, and interest them more in you, by being accomplished as a lover of the wholesome outdoor exercises.

"Football, however, is a very, very strenuous game. The playing of it is attended with many risks, which to my mind scarcely rewards the player with adequate benefits. A broken arm, leg, or injured body may come from football more certainly than from any other game. Tennis, baseball, golf, and many other games may be played with all the beneficial results to be gained from football. Yet the risk of injury is not nearly so great. Remember, you are about starting out in life, and a strong, healthful body will and should be yours at the start.

"I have abstained from giving you much advice in the past, and do not wish to give you much in the future unles it is asked. I will always be willing and glad to give it if it is asked. There are but few rules necessary for any young man to follow in order to succed in life's work. These rules we all know inherently, almost, but we so seldom follow them. I myself have overlooked many of them, and most seriously regret it now and my interest in you impels me to state briefly what I consider good rules of life, especially for a young man of your age, without means, who will soon start out upon life's career to succeed or fail, just as you, by your conduct and judgment, decree. You will see from this statement that I believe little in the element of luck or inheritance as factors in true success in life.

"The most important thing in this world for a man to possess is character. Few have it. Make it a rule first to determine what is right, then mould your actions accordingly. Character is the greatest capital in the world. It is easy to have and retain if your only start out right. Truth lies at the foundation of it. Confine yourself to telling the truth, so that no one will ever question your word, and you will have accomplished half the task. In order to be truthful, don't indulge in exaggeration, which is apparently harmless, but which after all is one of the worst forms of untruthfulness. I have this impressed on my mind every day, and see men trusted and elevated to high positions in life who are very ordinary men otherwise, but who have made themselves great through being absolutely truthful and honest.

"To have character, you must be true to yourself. Every time you step aside and neglect what you know to be right and proper, you are scattering your capital. You are sinking yourself in the eyes of the world.

"To be true to yourself, you must do that which not only is best for your body but for your mind. Don't drink, at least don't think of drinking until you have no better way of spending your money—and that will be never. I know you will find many to invite you to do so, and that you may be sneered at at first for refusing; but the very men who will berate you for not joining them will afterwards sound your praises the highest for abstaining. I don't mean that you should be a prude, and find fault with others for drinking. You many associate with those who do; but, recognizing that it is best for yourself, refuse. After a short time you will be able to follow along your course, and your friends will recognize that you have a quality that they have not, and it will be a capital for you. All that I say about drinking is entirely outside of the harm it actually does us to drink, which is known to you as well as to me. I have a friend who never drinks. He is a hail fellow, well met, goes everywhere with men who do drink, and I have heard many of his associates say, they would give all they were worth if they had the character of this man. He started right.

"If you were to ask me about smoking, I would say, don't smoke, nor use tobacco until you get well established in business, or in your life's work. Saturday I met Justice Shiras, of the supreme court of the United States. Some one offered him a cigar. He refused, saying he had never learned to smoke. At the start, he said, he made up his mind not to smoke till he was thirty; at thirty he said he was busy, and put it off till he was seventy; and now that he was seventy, he said he thought he would put it off altogether, as he was too old to learn.

"As ever, your affectionate uncle,

"W. A. B."

## A Cold Day Episode.

Elizabeth Ayres.

There could be no question as to the frigid temperature of the day. The cruel east wind swept savagely through the ice-plated, snow-shrouded streets, and lay in wait, roaring behind the corners. The world was full of ugly cries. It echoed with the sinister voice of the Arctic blast. It resounded with the devil's chorus of the gale.

A man, increased to the size of a giant by his great coat, plunged along the sidewalk, his face buried deep in his upturned collar, his sight blinded by his bent head. He plunged against another man coming from the opposite direction, throwing him to the pavement. The men who fell was thin and weak from hunger and privation. His insufficient clothing was worse than shabby. He shook with the cold, and lay prone, wanting the strength and will to arise. He felt himself lifted to his feet by powerful hands.

"God, man, how light you are!" a voice exclaimed in his ear, sounding like a far-off rumble.

A protecting bulwark seemed placed between him and the wind. He was dimly conscious of the rumbling, booming voice speaking words of apology.

"It doesn't ma-matter," he managed to articulate through his chattering teeth. "It's aw-awful cold," he quavered.

The icy wind caught him again and thrust knives through his body.

"Come in here," the voice directed.

He was half carried into a summer-heated corridor where he leaned against the wall, panting for breath. The sudden change from long-endured cold to warmth started his brain to whirling. The world was slipping away. The voice called him back from the oblivion that had come to soothe.

"Why, Jim, lad, how's this?" he heard it saying.

He raised his eyes, and then sank his head, ashamed before the other's pitying, recognizing gaze.

"Comrade John," he murmured, uttering the old name feebly.

"You need bracing," the other prescribed without further question. "Can you walk?" The strong voice was like a tonic.

The exhausted one straightened himself with an effort and stood, swaying, on tottering legs. "Go on," he said, "I'm all right."

His newfound friend hesitated for a second, holding out a helping hand.

It was waved aside. "Go on, I'm all right," the wreck quavered again.

The big man led the way down a flight of stairs into a restaurant, followed by the other, walking with the self-effacing manner of one who knows how salty another's bread is, and the toil of going up and down another's stairs.

The two attracted attention when they entered the cafe. The man ahead symbolized prosperity. The man behind was a drear wraith of poverty, an incongruous figure in surroundings that spoke of good cheer. They went to a table in an obscure corner. The big man threw off his overcoat and whispered an order to the waiter, accelerating his speed with a coin. During the moments of delay, he paid little heed to his companion, and was seemingly absorbed in studying the bill-of-fare. The waiter returned and set before them glasses filled with hot liquor.

"Here's to our lucky meeting, Jim," the big man said, raising his glass to his lips.

The other followed his example, swallowing his portion eagerly. The steam of the hot drink set his drivers to pounding. The look of a beaten dog left his eyes and a flush crept into his wan cheeks. He extended his hand across the table.

"Thank you, Comrade John," he said simply.

The strong voice was husky when it sounded again. "What's the story, Jim?" it questioned. "Wait a moment," the big man interrupted when the other would have spoken, "we'll have something to eat first, and then talk."

They exchanged but a few words before their dinner was brought, and they ate it almost in silence. The food and drink revived the man long a stranger to creature comforts. The timorous note was gone from his voice. He seemed to expand and to slough off his weight of despond. Life was several shades less gloomy.

"John, it would have been all over with me if you had not knocked me down," he began.

"Tell it," instructed the other briefly.

"It's just the same old hard luck story," Jim explained. "A trifle to those who hear it, hell to those who live it. Once, as you know, I had more money than was good for me. A fool and his dollars were soon parted—another old story. The dollars and friends took wing together. I was a wreck thrown out of the stream of change. It seems like a farce now. Tragedies frequently do when viewed from a distance. Pride drove me to a place where I was unknown. I thought then I was doing a brave thing in running away. Later I realized I was following the easy code of convenience and inclination. The small sum of money I had left, in my ignorance of what it means to struggle for a living, I squandered. My lesson was not learned. The fever of unrest burned in my veins, urging me back to the degenerate days and wild pleasures. I took my old ways to the new country. You see the result," he said, glancing contemptuously at his shrunken limbs and miserable clothing. "After that I woke up."

The eyes of the man who listened grew stern at the recital of folly.

"Since then?" he inquired coldly.

The other laughed a reckless, mirthless laugh that held defiance.

"Since then," he went on bitterly, "I've played a continually losing game on the wheel of fortune. I've tried everything. I've worked with my head and with my hands. There is no labor I have not performed, but I seem to be one of the unfortunates lacking the money-making quality, lacking the cunning to convince others of my ability. I heard of your prosperity and came here a tramp, hoping you would do something for me for the sake of the years when, as comrade John, your word had influence where all else failed. I was desperate. I had intended to go to you with a story different from this, but fate brought us together before I could play my chosen part to the end. I wound have deceived you if need be," he confessed deliberately. "Fate prevented the need. You were ready to help when you thought I was some unknown tramp. I had come to wrest aid from your bounty by fair means or foul."

He thrust out his puny arm to emphasize his passed intention. From his ragged sleeve protruded a slender stem of a wrist the other could have snapped with one blow of his ponderous fist. He smiled indulgently.

"You assisted me without solicitation," the wreck went on hurriedly, cringing under the smile. "I have accepted your charity, the least I can do is to repay it with truth, and go."

He leaned forward across the table, scanning the face of the one whose name had meant friend in the years of their boyhood. The big man gave him back look for look. His eyes were inscrutable. In his mind he was seeing the face that met his, as it had appeared before mean care had furrowed it with pitiful lines. Despite his riches, he was a lonely man whom death had robbed of wife and child. He lived solitary in his great house. His was a nature that cared deeply but once. He had cared for the man opposite long ago when life held them side by side. He was considering the situation with the caution that had brought him success in his business career.

"Fate is a queer lady," he said slowly, at last, "she plays strange tricks."

"She never beguiles, John, she drives," the other answered, "she drives hard."

He got his hat, and, holding it in his hand, stood humbly beside his old time friend.

"I'll go now, John," he said. "Thank you for your help."

"Wait a moment," the big man commanded. "Where will you go?"

"I don't know—out there—somewhere."

The restaurant was in the basement of the building. The derelict pointed upward. Overhead the thick blanket of snow silenced the symphony of the city. The wind blared and bounded and thundered through the canyon of the street. John arose from his chair and seized his overcoat.

"Why didn't you come to me before?" he growled. "I have work for you to do."

His voice softened. He laid his hand on the other's drooping shoulder. "Come home," he said, "come home, Jim lad, come home."


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature [signature] on every box, 25c.


## Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

Boston Days, by Lilian Whiting, is a volume of historical reminiscences, not of events, but of the people who made Boston the great literary and philosophic center of culture in the United States as the old days.

The Last Days of Pekin, by Pierre Loti, the famed French writer, is a volume which is valuable as being the work of a trained author who was on the spot with the French contingent and gives a most excellent description of what he saw in the war on the allies against China.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

Andrew Carnegie is an elaborate character study of the man by Bernard Alderson, giving a true interpretation of his life and his ideals and the way in which he has worked this out.

The Pit, the last novel by the late Frank Norris, is a story of grain speculation in Chicago. There were 80,000 copies sold before publication.

Richard Hume, by T. B. Warnock, is the love story of a country doctor in the west. It is an average story of every day life.

R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East Sixteenth street, New York.

The New Christians is a novel by Percy White, which is a satire on what is called the "New Thought," an idea which is centuries old. The Federal Book Co., New York.

Volume third of the Jewish Encyclopedia has just left the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette place, New York. Although two-thirds of the volume are devoted to the letter B, the work has reached a stage of development sufficient to show the importance and excellence of the undertaking.

Sir Isaac Pitman is a biography of the inventor of the modern phonographic system of short hand, by his brother, Benn Pitman. It is valuable as a history of phonography. The Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, O.

From the George Publishing Co., 206 Huntington avenue, Boston, Mass. The Blade has a pretty booklet, devoted to a poem, The Passing of the Wolf, by Lyman F. George.

Wild Roses of California is a small book of light and airy verses by Grace Hibbard. A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, California.

Joe's Place is a description in verse of a father's experience with his prodigal son. It is a tale of every-day life and people, written in the language of the old folks at home, George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

The Old Schoolhouse and Other Poems and Conceits in Verse is a collection of newspaper and magazine poetry written and published by S. S. Denison, of Chicago.


## IT PAYS

### To Know Facts About Coffee.

When man takes properly selected food and drink Nature will most always assert herself and rebuild the structure properly.

"From my earliest remembrance I was a confirmed coffee drinker," writes a gentleman from Marshallville, Ga. "taking two cups at nearly every meal. While at college I became very nervous, dyspeptic, irritable and unfit for study and attributed it largely to coffee, but did not stop its use.

"When I was married I found my wife was troubled the same way, and we decided to try Postum Food Coffee. My wife made the Postum according to directions and we found it superb. We used it exclusively for the morning beverage, and the taste of ordinary coffee became distasteful to both of us.

"We have found a distinct gain in health. Any amount of Postum does not cause a feeling of either dyspepsia or nervousness, while the return to coffee even for one meal has disastrous effects upon my nerves. My dyspepsia has entirely left me, and both my wife and self are well and strong and feel that it is all due to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to replace coffee with Postum which has, when properly made, a rich flavor and the color of coffee with none of its injurious after effects.


### The Swearer-Off.

Don't speak to him today. The year is young,
And his oaths sworn, forsooth, that lip nor tongue
Of his shall taste vile nicotine at all
Throughout the winter, summer, spring and fall.
And he is sad—ay, taciturn and cross.
So twit him not today about his loss.
But when tomorrow comes he will be glad,
Rejoicing o'er the first cigar he's had
Since he reformed; so let him be today
And call tomorrow, when his heart is gay.
—Baltimore American.

### Suited Him.

And the soul of the wicked one was next condemned to fall through space at the rate of a mile a minute for 10,000 years.

"Say," he shouted as he passed the 10,000th ghostly mile-post, "this beats any trifling I ever tried!"—Automobile Magazine.

### Behind the Scenes.

First Chorus Girl—I did a good thing today.

Second Chorus Girl—What's his name? Baltimore World.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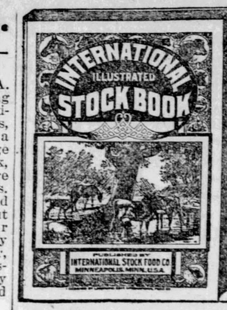
The drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the system by drawing out and absorbing the poisonous acids through the tender soles of the feet. They act as a gentle counter-irritant also, stimulating the entire system. Don't suffer but send to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 22, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Magic Foot Drafts as soon as the mails will bring them. They will cure you to stay cured. Ask for our booklet on rheumatism, which goes with every pair—free.



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### Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to "A. M. D.," of New York, will say, having had considerable experience in the handling of both sheep and Angora goats, I find the latter just as prolific and a great deal more hardy than the average flock of sheep. This class of live stock, in my opinion, has a very bright future as a money maker from several sources.

The man who has rough or timber land to pasture, can't afford to be without a flock of Angoras. Their wool or hair is in great demand at good prices. They are just as good as sheep, if not better, as an article of food. This is an industry that is in its infancy, and has a very bright future awaiting men of vim and enterprise to develop it.—L. B. P.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of A. M. D., of N. Y., in regard to Angora goats, I can say from experience, that I find they increase faster than sheep for this reason: That after a kid has reached the age of four days, it is much hardier than a lamb, but there is a difference in opinion among breeders of the number of kids dropped, some claiming thoroughbreds drop only one, while those of baser blood invariably drop two, although the writer has seen as many twins in a flock of pure blood as in a baser strain.

Goats of both sexes will sometimes breed at six months' old, but from the fact that at this age but a month or two from weaning time, it is obvious they should not be permitted to breed, and as they arrive at maturity at 16 to 18 months, there is nothing to be gained by earlier breeding, except small and weakly kids.

They carry their young from 147 to 155 days (about five months), therefore care should be taken in regard to mating in order that kids should not be dropped before vegetation begins to push out quite strongly. In regard to the habits of the goats, they are great browsers; in fact will leave the best pasture to browse any kind of brush; and for clearing brush land they are worth their weight in gold.

For meat they are very nutritious and palatable. In some sections of the southwest they are as readily sold for meat as sheep, and the market is never overstocked. In regard to the amount of clip, it will average from 2 to 4 pounds; price from 25 to 35 cents, owing to quality. In selecting goats always avoid straight hair, the best fibre is usually very curly, or in long ringlets rather, but not kinky.

Now will some one please answer a question for me? Can you tell me how to make bologna sausage?—Farmer, Oregon.

### Easy Churning.

Editor Farmstead:—Having noticed your helpful letters, I concluded to write. I learned a short time ago of a process to make cream easy to churn. I had experienced the greatest difficulty in churning. Always had to churn from one to three hours, until I tried setting the pail of milk in a kettle of boiling water and allowing it to remain until the milk began to simmer, then strain and put away.

After doing this I can churn in five minutes. It sounds incredible, but is true, and I wish every reader that has any trouble churning, would give this a trial. With best wishes for the future success of the department.—Grace, Berlamont, Mich.

### Paralysis in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: The article in The Blade of January 1, on paralysis in hogs, I think, does not give half the cause nor half the remedy. It is my opinion, formed from quite extensive observation, the hog is the most contemptibly and meanly abused animal on earth, and this abuse is the principal, if not the only, cause of the paralysis. I saw one hog last spring confined in a little rail pen, about four feet wide and ten or twelve feet long, with no protection and no place to lie down but in mud and water. Then, after a few weeks, I saw that same hog crawling around by means of the fore feet and dragging the hind feet after him.

Probably if your veterinary surgeon had been called to the case, he would want to know if it had been fed on offal, and would decide it a bad condition of the blood. Well, no doubt the poor creature's blood was in bad condition, for he had eaten worse than offal, being fed in the mud and manure. If the hog had not been the toughest and healthiest creature on earth, he would not have been able to crawl around at all. Most people treat the hog on the Irishman's plan—that is, when you meet a hog, kick him, for he is either just coming out of mischief or just going into it. But in the interest of health of those who eat pork, if for no other reason, the hog should be kept in a healthy condition.

I would like to say or write something that would induce people to avoid inhumanity to man and the hog, too, but I have scolded people so much about abusing the hog and do no good that I have got about discouraged.—G. W. H., Essex Co., N. Y.

### Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead: B. T. S., West Virginia, wishes to know the history of apple tree borers. The insect is now very widely and generally known. It prefers the apple, but is at home in the pear, quince and mountain ash. The eggs are deposited late in June and during July, one in a place, on the bark of the tree near its base. Within two weeks the young worms are hatched and at once commence with their sharp mandibles to gnaw their way through the outer bark to the interior.

Remedy—Take soft soap and reduce to the consistency of thin paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water. Apply to the bark of the tree, especially about the base or collar and up to the crotches. If applied during the morning of a warm day it will dry in a few hours. It is not easily dissolved by rain. This should be applied in the early part of June and a second time during the early part of July. The solution of washing soda is made by dissolving half a pound in a pailful of soft water.

To make an apple tree grow, take wood ashes and put about one pailful around each tree, according to the size of the tree. Sprinkle the ashes around as far as the limbs of the tree will reach out. Stable manure the rest of the ground and cultivate in potatoes or corn. The above is the best I know. I wish the rest of the many brother subscribers would give their opinion on apple tree borers and how best to make apple trees grow.—J. M. S., Missouri.

Editor Farmstead: The apple tree borer works in the body of the tree at or near the ground. It may be prevented by wrapping the tree with any kind of paper from the ground up twelve to fifteen inches and tying it closely with twine. This should be done in May or the first part of June, before the borer's eggs are deposited on the tree. It would be best to draw the dirt up around the paper at the bottom and to pack closely. Cut the strings the last of August or the first of September and let the paper drop off.—M. S. H.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to B. T. S., West Virginia: If you will wash your apple trees with good soap-suds made from common home-made lye soap, using a cloth to apply on the limbs and body of the tree, well down to the ground, it will give your trees a healthy appearance, you will not be bothered with borers so long as you keep this up, and it will make trees grow on their land. It will give your trees a tender green, thriving appearance, but you must keep it up. —E. D. P., Missouri.

Editor Farmstead:—If B. T. S., of West Virginia, will take lye, as it is run down to make soap, reduce it half with water and wash his young apple trees once or twice a year (spring and fall) he will not be bothered with the borers. The trees will turn a yellowish green, and become as smooth as a stovepipe. Try it and be convinced.—J. E. S., Indiana.

### Buff Orpington Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—E. D. P., Bainbridge, O., wants description of buff Orpington fowls. There are two breeds of them—the rosecomb and the single comb. I am breeding the rosecombs. They are buff in color, as there name indicates heavy in weight, cocks weighing from 9 to 11 pounds, hens from 6½ to 9 pounds. They are extra good winter layers. I have pullets less than six months old that are laying. They are among the best all-purpose fowls for any man.—B. W., Illinois.

### Canning Salmon.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to G., Michigan, about canned salmon I can tell him how they are canned and also sturgeon. The latter are in the same condition after canning, therefore I think that any fish can be put in the same condition by the same process. The canning process is thus: First, the fish are cut up, packed in cans and sealed or soldered up; then immersed in boiling water, then taken out and tapped. That is done by punching a small hole in the top, to allow the steam to escape. Then this small hole is sealed up and the cans placed on small cars, constructed for the purpose, are run through a retort, heated to a high temperature, then removed to testing trays and tested by tapping the cans on top with a small metal tapper resembling a large wire spike. This testing is for the purpose of finding all defective cans or leaks. The tester is so adept at the art that the lightest tap will convey to his experienced ear any defect in a can.—H., Oregon.

### Worms in Animals—Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. Y., New York, for worms in horses to take one quart of sassafras tea, mix with four quarts bran, and feed to one horse once a day for three days, unless the worms are passed before. If worms do not pass in three days give a dose every other day until they do.

To prevent a horse from being sweenied fit collar to horse and hame to collar, have collar quite tight, also when doing draft work use heavy collar and not a light buggy collar and you will never have any sweenied horses.—Subscriber, Belgrade, Mont.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. M. Dixon, Neb., if he will shovel some common ashes into a pail of slop about twice a week for his hogs it will cure them of worms.—W. M., Tazewell, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead:—I have given the following remedy to The Blade readers before and now repeat it. Paste it in your hat and tell your neighbor, for it is worth thousands to the hog growers.

For worms in hogs or stock, for scurvy, stunted hogs that eat and won't fatten, or won't eat nor fatten, as a preventive for hog cholera, etc., use four parts of fresh slacked lime and one part of black antimony; mix thoroughly.

Dose: One heaping tablespoonful of this for every four to six shoats or large hogs once a day in soft feed or slop so as to divide it among them; less for small pigs. Use a few days and then wait to see if they need more. A small tablespoonful for horse or cow for worms.—M. S. H.

### Cough in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to tell my Indiana friend what to do to stop that coughing in his hogs. Rake up the litter, cobs and such stuff, as will make a good fire; when burned down to a good bed of coals sprinkle on a liberal supply of sulphur, copperas, saltpetre and common salt. Repeat two to three times a week. I sometimes char a good deal of corn sprinkled with the mixture. The cough will surely cease.—E. B. M., Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—If the subscriber at Corunna, Ind., will feed his hogs in the creek or a pond with shelled corn for some time, it is a cure for cough, for I have tried it for years and know it will cure.—W. M., Fazewell, Tenn.

### What Ails the Milk?

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquiry of T. H. J., Mo., "What Ails the Milk?" I think I can tell him of a remedy. I should judge that he does not have a warm place to set his milk, for I have been bothered for four winters just the same. The milk would grow bitter and the cream would whip instead of coming to butter. I now bring the milk to a scald as soon as strained by putting it in a pail and set in a kettle of hot water. When the top is all crinkley, turn out into pans, and set as usual. A day or two before churning I take my cream pot and set in a warm place—behind the sitting room stove—and stir occasionally and let sour. Then I scald my churn enough to warm it, and I have the pleasure of churning in ten minutes or less, and the butter comes solid and nice, like summer butter. Please try and report results.—Mrs. H. M., Maine.

### Ringbone and Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a remedy for ringbone and spavin: Venice turpentine and Spanish flies, of each two ounces; euphorbium and aqua ammonia, of each one ounce; red precipitate, one-half ounce; lard, one and a half pounds. Pulverize all and put into the lard; simmer slowly over coals, not burning or scorching, and pour off, free of sediment.

For ringbones: Cut off the hair and rub the ointment well into the lumps once in 48 hours. For spavin: Once in 24 hours for three mornings. Wash well previous to each application, with suds, rubbing over the place with a smooth stick, to squeeze out a thick, yellow matter. This has removed very large ringbones.—G. E. W., Salem, Iowa.

### Eating Their Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—If E. B. C., Big Rapids, Mich., will give his sow plenty of old bacon, the older the better, before or after they have pigs, they will never eat them or will quit after they have commenced. I generally commence about 10 to 12 days before the 112 days run out, which is the time a sow goes.—L. A. H., Indiana.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E. B. C.: If you will feed your sow some salty meat, time is up, you will not have any sow from two to three weeks before her trouble. After a sow has pigs and is eating them just put a dog after her and she will fight for her pigs and will not eat any more of them. I have seen it tried and it works like a charm.—Reader.

### Bait for Trapping.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. S. M., Oklahoma, Va., to take codfish and soak it and mink will scent it a long distance.

For foxes, burn meat rinds or cheese; plow a furrow, and lay sticks across it so the fox will step on them; grease the trap, and cover over in the furrow; place the burnt meat under the trap and have some bits of the meat or cheese in different places.—J. E. H., Michigan.

### Slobbering Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell an anxious subscriber, Paris, Iowa, that slobbering is caused by feeding clover hay, or lobelia in hay. Lobelia is a small weed.—L. T. M., Woodstock, Ontario.

### That Lame Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. H., Ohio, that I once owned a horse that got lame in the same way. I took it to five or six different blacksmiths and a veterinary surgeon, and he pronounced it a false quarter. I could find nothing to help its lameness.—L. F. M., Woodstock, Ont.

### Wind Puffs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a driving mare that has wind puffs. Would like to know if they can be cured.—Subscriber, St. Louis, Mich.

### Horse's Sore Neck.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable work horse, ten years old, that has a sore neck, on top, where the collar comes. Will some one please tell me what to do to heal it up? The collar is a perfect fit, but her neck keeps sore. I am a reader of your paper and value it very highly.—W. B., Gowanda, N. Y.

### Frost Bite.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade give me a remedy for frost-bitten feet?—Reader, Jacksboro, Tenn.

### What Will Cure?

Editor Farmstead:—I own a horse 12 years old with a lump on both sides of her throat close to the jaw. The one on the right side is as large as a man's fist. He has no cough. It is not sore. He has perfect use of himself, is limber and frisky as a three-year-old colt. He eats well, and it does not seem to hurt him. It has been there six weeks. What is the matter with him? What should I do for him?—Subscriber, Petersburg, Tenn.

### A Skin Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell the cause and give a remedy. On my cattle there forms a yellow gum or dandruff, and the hair comes off, mostly commencing around the ears and head, and leaving a rough scab.—H., Bellaire, Mich.

### A Serious Case.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a family mare eleven years old. She was taken with a severe lameness in the knee about six weeks ago, and it was badly swollen. After bathing with different kinds of liniment for about two weeks, it left the knee and went to her shoulder. After bathing that, it

# WHENCE COMES THIS MIGHTY HEALING POWER?

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In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, nor by Divine Healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Prof. Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me a divine healer, a man of mysterious powers. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made or the ability to develop them, if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidnce if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases absolutely free of charge and explain by a simple guaranteed home treatment how a completete cure should be effected. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem, I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin, that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Dr. L. B. Stegman and Dr. L. G. Deane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin in his great work for humanity. With this discovery cure of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the wonderful powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytics, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption, and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, female troubles, and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to the drink habit, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy and Prof. Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesburg, Ia., who had been lame for twenty years, was permanently cured by Prof. Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburgh, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight without an operation. From Loganspart, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. A. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Prof. Adkin.

Vitaopathy cures not only disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you can not be cured, write to Prof. Adkin today; tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. It will cost you absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book entitled, "How to be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that they may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office 199 P, Rochester, N. Y.


### Scars.

Tomorrow once again the stress,
And stab of wounds that leaves a scar;
And all day long the restless sigh
Of the heart that knows its bitterness;
I think of it now as star on star
Lights in the quiet primrose sky.

Gone is the youth that once I knew,
Dead is the flame that was quick to start,
And like the hyacinth bloom I go—
A thing of wind, and sun, and dew—
Each dark petal of my heart
Stained with an old wild cry of woe.
—St. Louis Mirror.

## Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

### Investing in Bonds.

"Will you please tell me if the United States bonds of any particular issue are the better investment, or if all are equally desirable?"—M. A., Athens, O.

We assume you mean, which issue will give the most interest on the money invested. The 2 per cents, due in 1930, sold today (January 17) at 110; the 3s of 1908 at 108½; the 4s of 1907 at 110½; the 4s of 1925 at 133½; and the 5s of 1904 at 104.

Now, take the 2s of 1930, just mentioned, which run 27 years. For a $100 bond you would pay $110, and get $2 a year interest, which nets you 1.81 per cent on your interest. For a $100 bond of the 3s, having five years to run, you would pay $108.50; you would draw $4 a year interest, which is 3.67 per cent. For a $100 bond of the 4s, due in 1907, you would pay $110.50, and receive $4 a year interest, which is 3.62 per cent. For a $100 bond of the 4s of 1925 you would pay $138.50 and draw $4 a year interest, which is 2.88 per cent on your investment. For a $109 bond of the 5s, due next year, you would pay $104, and draw $5 interest, which is 4.8 per cent; but they are not sought by investors, as they have only a year to run.

Government bonds are such sought for permanent investments because of their security; hence the high premium which long-time bonds command. Consult a national bank; the officials can give you the best advice as to which bonds to select for purchase.

### Union Station, St. Louis.

"Can you plase give a short description, dimensions, etc., of the large railway depot at St. Louis, Mo., through the Question Bureau of your valuable paper?"—J. G. A., Chestnut, W. Va.

The Union Depot company was formed in 1865, and work was commenced on the Union station in 1891, the station being formally opened for traffic September 1, 1894. The station proper covers 497,602 square feet, or eleven and one-tenth acres. The yards south of the train shed contain 465,570 square feet, making a total area for the station itself, exclusive of track approaches of 963,062 square feet, or twenty acres. Within this space there are nineteen miles of railroad track, of which the 33 tracks under the train shed compose three and one-half miles. The largest inter-locking system in the world controls the 130 switches and 105 signals used in these yards. The station electric lighting plant has a capacity for 300 arc and 5,000 incandescent lamps. The clock tower at the Eighteenth street entrance rises to a height of 232 feet above the track level, and rests upon a base 40 feet square, and its conical roof shelters an arcade and balcony. The grand central hall of the station is 74x120 feet, with a floor area of 8,880 square feet of mosaic tiling. Within this structure is located the Terminal Station hotel and restaurant, a drug store, barber shop and well equipped bureau of information and all the conveniences which the up-to-date traveler requires.

### Declaration of Independence.

"Do we have any evidence that Thomas Jefferson drew from the Mecklenburg Declaration in writing the Declaration of Independence? Do we know that the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration that we have today is the exact transcript of the original? How came we to account for the similarity of expression that these documents show? What are the grounds for the theory that Thomas Paine was the author of the Declaration of Independence?"—T. Y. J., Mellette, S. D.

Whether the copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration we have is absolutely correct we do not know, nor any one else. But, assuming it to be, there is no good reason for assuming that Jefferson copied its language. Many of the phrases, expressions and ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, were not necessarily original with Jefferson. They were the common property of the patriots in all the colonies, familiar as household words, used over and over again. The case is similar to that of the platforms and speeches of the free silverites from 1892 to 1900. There is a sameness of idea and often of language, because they are mere summaries of arguments and assertions spoken and printed in ten thousand different forms. Thomas Paine was one of the strongest and most logical pleaders for independence, and his writings did much to bring the conservative people to the pitch of attempting independence, even at the cost of long and bloody war. No doubt many of Paine's points were used by Jefferson. Your trouble seems to be that you assume that Jefferson struck out the Declaration as an entirely new statement. This is incorrect. The language is Jefferson's mainly, without much doubt; the ideas expressed are by no means all his, nor can they be separated as to original authorships. The credit due Jefferson is for the masterly way in which they were presented.

### Jewish Immigrants.

H. D. M., New Lexington, Pa.: During the last four years Jews constituted more than 11 per cent. of the whole number of immigrants to the United States, or 213,965 out of 1,836,948. This is an average of more than fifty thousand a year; and the Jewish immigration is increasing in volume, if not increasing. During the last six months of 1902 the arrivals at New York alone aggregated 35,656, out of a total immigration of 230,825.

About 70 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants for the four years remained in New York, 148,975, but of the other immigrants, only about 29 per cent. The tendency of the Jews to the great cities is indicated further by the circumstance that all except about 10 per cent. of those who went to the states in which are situated the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

Of the 243,395 Jewish immigrants during the last four years, 107,228 were classed as having "no occupation, including women and children." About one-half were without occupation, while of other immigrants this percentage was only 26 per cent., largely because of the much smaller number of women and children among them. The table of the principal occupations of the immigrant Jews is interesting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tailors | 22,786 |
| Laborers | 16,881 |
| Servants | 7,962 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 7,871 |
| Merchants | 7,469 |
| Seamstresses and dressmakers | 5,762 |
| Shoemakers | 3,989 |
| Painters and glaziers | 2,869 |
| Bakers | 2,643 |
| Butchers | 2,348 |
| Clerks and accountants | 2,040 |
| Blacksmiths | 1,916 |
| Tinners | 1,598 |
| Farm laborers | 1,444 |
| Tanners and curriers | 1,315 |
| Locksmiths | 1,118 |

Nearly every trade had some representative among the others who had an occupation. More than one thousand were in the professions. There were 401 teachers, 119 engineers, 185 musicians, 82 sculptors and artists, 28 actors, 28 of the clergy, 23 physicians, 5 editors, 4 lawyers.

### Origin of Colored Races.

"Please tell me the origin of the colored races, and why the different colors?"—L. S. S., Townville, Pa.

That is a question, no man can answer, because no one knows. There have been many theories advanced, but they are nothing but theories, after all. The one accepted by many scientific men is that the human race is not descended from one stock, but was evolved in at least three different centers, perhaps more, thus accounting for the diversity of color and of quality of hair.

### The Moon's Phases.

"When we have a full moon here in the United States, what is the moon's face in the same latitude in South America and Africa?"—J. A. M., Volant, Pa.

The phases of the moon are the same at the same time all over the world. If you will refer to your file of the Weekly Blade, the number for May 15, 1902, has in the Question Bureau a large double-column diagram, explaining the moon's phases in full.

### Variation of the Compass.

"Will you please inform me why the needle of a compass points westward from a true meridian in the eastern part of the United States and eastward from the western part, and why it continues to decline westward each year?"—S. M. S., Little Birch, W. Va.

The compass needle does not point exactly toward the North Pole, the pole of the earth's revolution, but toward the north magnetic pole, situated in the extreme northern part of North America. Both the north and the south magnetic poles have a very slow motion from east to west around the poles of the earth. It is probable it takes about 650 years to make the circuit. This of course causes a variation in the compass needle, year by year. The difference you speak of is due to different direction a needle must take on one side of the United States, as compared with another needle at the other side, so that both may point directly to the north magnetic pole. As to the cause of the movement of the magnetic poles, no one knows it.

### The Ancient Salem.

"Josephus, in his 'Antiquities of the Jews,' states that Jerusalem was the ancient Salem, built by Melchezidec. The circumstances surrounding both seem to indicate it."—H., Augusta, Me.

Josephus is not deemed good authority on many points, and this is one of them. The old Jewish belief that Jerusalem is on the site of Salem, and which Josephus merely repeats, has no other foundation than Psalms lxvii, 2. All orthodox Christian commentators agree that in this passage Salem is applied to Jerusalem, either as an abbreviation to suit the metrical exigency of the Hebrew poetry, or as an allusion to the peace (Salem is Hebrew for peace), which the city enjoyed through the protection of God. Our answer to the question in a recent issue was entirely correct.

### Galveston Flood.

"Please give me a short account of the Galveston flood."—H. B., Theressa, Fla.

On Sept. 8, 1900, a tornado and storm waves of the Gulf of Mexico destroyed 7,000 lives and $20,000,000 worth of property. The greatest destruction was done by the water. The storm raged for many hours, gradually increasing in severity. The waters of the Gulf were piled up before it, and swept the city. About a million dollars was subscribed for relief throughout the country.

### Prince Henry of Prussia.

"Please give me the biography of Prince Henry of Prussia, who visited the United States last year."—A. L. P., New Richmond, Ind.

Prince Henry is the son of the Emperor Frederick and the grandson of Emperor William I. Frederick's children are: 1. The Emperor William, born 1857. 2. Princess Charlotte. 3. Prince Henry, born 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born 1872.

Prince Henry is therefore the only brother of Emperor William. He was carefully educated, of course, and entered the German navy. The reason such as his there is but little in the way of biography because he has never participated in any stirring events.

### The Monroe Doctrine.

"Please tell me whether the Monroe doctrine has been weakened by the acquisition by the United States of the Asiatic colonies?"—L. E. A., Columbia, Mo.

Certainly not. The Monroe doctrine is in effect a notification to European countries that they must not acquire territory of independent American states, and that if they attempt it the United States will go to war to prevent them. No nation has ever warned the United States not to attempt to acquire territory in the eastern continent.

### Silver Declining.

"In answer to the gold standard question, of January 8, 1903, the statement is made that 'Silver is still declining in value,' and 'it fluctuates in value.' Now, does the value of our silver coins decline and fluctuate, and why, if they do or do not?"—J. D. L., McCracken, Pa.

Our minor silver coins—half dollar, quarter dollar and dimes—are merely tokens, issued by the government, and redeemable at face value in stated sums, in other money. Hence the variations in the price of silver bullion affect their value. They might as well be made of bronze or aluminum as of silver, for the worth of the metal in them cuts no figure in their value.

The silver dollar, while it is a full legal tender, is held up to the face value simply because it is backed by gold. Mexico and China have no gold standard. Their standard is silver; and in such case the purchasing power of a coin always fluctuates with the value of the silver bullion in it.

### Halley's Comet.

"I saw in a paper some time ago that Halley's comet is coming sunward. Will you please give a short sketch of the comet, with the date of its probable next appearance?"—E. L., Reynolds, Neb.

In 1682 this comet appeared, and the fact that this astronomer, Halley, computed its orbit—the first time this had been done for a comet—makes it the most celebrated one of these erratic wanderers in space. It was first seen Aug. 16, 1682, was in view about a month, and then disappeared. Halley found that its course coincided nearly with that of the comet observed by Kepler in 1607 that there could be no doubt they were the same. That would give it a period of about 75 years. Further investigation showed that a comet was observed in 1531, and in 1456, when it spread such terror throughout Europe that Pope Calixtus ordered prayers to be offered for protection against the Turks and the comet. This is supposed to be the origin of the popular myth of the Pope's bull against a comet.

Its appearance at nearly equal intervals, in 1456, 1531, 1607 and 1682, led Halley to predict that it would return in 1758. The variation in the period of any comet is due to the attraction of the planets, whose orbits it must cross in rushing sunward and the reverse. The immense labor of calculating this planetary effect was performed by Mlle. Lapaute, a French astronomer who figured that it would reach its nearest point to the sun—its perihelion—until the middle of April, 1759. He also announced that this result was uncertain by one month. The comet actually passed its perihelion March 12. Its next appearance was in 1835, reaching its perihelion November 16. The calculations this time were only three days wrong.

It will next reach its perihelion about the year 1911—eight years hence. The exact date can not be told until the action of all the planets has been computed, and this has not yet been done.

### Hall of Fame.

"Please give a short history of the Temple of Fame. Where is it? Are busts or statues placed in it, or tablets giving names of famous Americans?"—R. L. T., Rushford, N. Y.

Its title is "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." The word "temple" is not used. Its history is this: In 1900 the council of the University of New York accepted a gift of $100,000 from a donor whose name is withheld, for the erection on University Heights, New York city, of such a building. It is in the form of a semi-circle, 506 feet long, 15 feet wide and 170 feet high, connecting the university hall of philosophy with the hall of languages. Within the colonnade, 150 panels, each 2 by 8 feet, are to be placed, to bear the names of Americans deemed greatest in their respective fields.

Under the rules adopted, only persons born on the present United States territory and who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen, and they must be selected from fifteen classes of citizens, viz.: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year until A. D. 2000, when the 150 tablets will be filled. Should there be a failure to select the entire 50 names at the beginning, the vacancies shall be filled the following year.

The rules prescribed that nominations should be invited from the public. Every name thus nominated had to be seconded by a member of the university; then it was to be submitted to a jury of 100 eminent citizens selected by the council, each of whom voted for 50 of the candidates, and no name was to be selected unless it received 51 votes or over.

In October, 1900, the university senate received the ballots of those judges, to whom had been submitted 252 names. Only 29 names received the required number of votes, and were chosen. They are: Georg Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

The remainder of the vacant panels will be filled at some date between now and 1905, as required by the deed of gift. Provision will be made in the future for a second hall of 30 panels, for the names of foreign-born Americans.

### Goddess of Liberty.

"Please print the story of the die of the Goddess of Liberty used on early coins."—W. L. E., Evant, Tex.

There is no story connected with it. Liberty is represented as a woman, wearing a cap. In one of the nations of antiquity slaves that were freed were allowed to wear a red cap as a distinctive badge; and it is this cap which Liberty wears.

### Names of Church Tunes.

"I have a curiosity to know why our old standard church melodies are given such names as Manoah, Duke Street, Sessions, etc., and whether there is any significance in the title suggestive of the environment of the song."—E. B., Taylorville, Ill.

No general answer is possible, as the origins are so numerous and the reasons for naming so varied. Several classes suggest themselves:

1. Tunes to old Latin hymns, naturally called by the Latin names. For examples: "Veni Creator—Come, Holy Ghost.

2. Modern tunes called by Latin names made up from the words; as, Lux benigna, by J. B. Dykes, music to "Lead, Kindly Light." Vox dilecti, I heard the voice of Jesus say.

3. Some are called after great composers, Palestrina, Gregory, etc., being founded on themes from their works.

4. Some from association with some composer, as Hanover, for a long time ascribed to Handel. It was really composed by Dr. Croft.

5. Old Hundred, so-called from being No. 100, in the old edition of the psalms, published in 1551, and called "Old" since 1696, when the new edition, with changed numbers, came out. This tune is also called Savoy—not from any trace of Savoyard origin, but because of its frequent use by the French congregation established in the Savoy, London, in the reign of Charles II.

6. Some were called by the composers or adapters after their city or cathedral, St. Anne's, the famous old tune, is founded on a mode of Palestrina, and was first found under its present name in 1708, when it appeared in Dr. Croft's "Supplement to the New Version of the Psalms." Croft was at that time organist of St. Anne's, and naturally called the finest tune in his book after his church. Similarly, Glasgow was composed by John Holden, an organist of that city. In 1770, and appeared in a collection of tunes specially brought out by him for use in the University of Glasgow. Similar origins can be traced for the tunes called Liverpool, Manchester, etc. Compare St. George's, Windsor and St. George's, Edinburgh.

7. Some names can be accounted for only by the caprice of the composer or editor, as people give fancy names to their children and such have no significance.

8. Finally some cannot be traced at all. The well-known "Sicilian Mariners," for instance, sung to "Childhood's Years Are Passing O'er Us," baffles all attempts to ascertain its age, composer, or the reason for its name. The above gives only a few examples, which might be multiplied infinitely.

### Miscellaneous.

E. M. R., Mound City, Kan.: Unfortunately we have no way of finding out.

G. W. K., Lockhart, W. Va.: Rhode Island has but one capital—Providence.

J. E. S., Danstown, W. Va.: There is no general pension bill of any kind before congress.

W. H. P., Central Station, W. Va.: We have no data on which to base any reliable answer.

C. L. E., Jacksonport, Wis.: The salary of the president of the Steel Trust is said to be $100,000 a year.

W. S., Lea's Springs, Tenn.: We cannot insert questions asking our readers' opinions on any subject.

C. D. W., Loudensville, W. Va.: He could not have been a writer of any note, for we can find no mention of him.

R. B. A., Holton, Mich.: Tobacco is a native of America, and was used by the Indians at the time of the discovery.

Old Subscriber, Parkersburg, W. V.: We are unable to say, but think it differs. Your postmaster can doubtless inform you.

N. G. M., Westboro, Mo.: The census bureau does not publish the names of people. You seem to have been misinformed.

Subscriber, Weaversville, N. C.: We have not the total number of negro appointees under Cleveland and Harrison, we are sorry to say.

W. A. S., Clearwater, Minn.: If you mean the National Red Cross, address a letter to the "President National Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

J. L. F., Blithedale, N. C.: A few years before his death Frederick Douglass married a white woman, but we know nothing of the circumstances.

Schoolboy, Leslie, Mich.: Sailors and men in the navy do not vote at all, unless they happen to live in some port, and are there on election day.

M. H., Itasca, Tex.: We do not recall the book to which you refer. But a bookseller should be able to order it for you, from any New York book publishing house.

O. H. R., Ruble, Pa.: No one knows nothing of Cain's wife. Local items are of no value to us, as we have not room for them. You should send them to your country paper.

P. J., Jasper, Mich.: Your letter received, but you do not tell what you want to find out. However, we never heard of the matter, and have no means of finding out anything of it.

E. F. B., Eau Claire, Wis.: The question we answered did not refer as we took it, to the end of the fighting of the civil war, but the official end of the war declared by congress to have been at a date in August, we think, of 1865.

P. M., Salem, Ore.: The first treaty Japan made with any nation was that negotiated by Commodore Perry, in 1854. Before that the Japanese pursued a policy of exclusion, allowing no foreigners in the country and no trade with them. The other part of the question we do not understand.

B. W., Van Wert, Iowa: Polygamy is the rule among Moslems, and is a part of their religion. The Sultan of Turkey has a large number of wives, but we doubt if any Christian knows how many. Further, he is very reticent about their domestic affairs. The status of these wives is that of slaves and playthings. The most beautiful girls are bought of their parents to replenish the royal harem.

### AN EXCEPTIONAL MUMMY.

The German Oriental society has been most successful in its explorations at Abu-Sir in Egypt, and most interesting "finds" were distributed among the Berlin museums. One of the most important discoveries was a perfectly preserved mummy of Jen Em Jechvet, the high priest of the temple, who lived about 2,500 years before Christ. The body was found in a family vault, which also contained the remains of his priest and reader and their wives. Only three tombs of such an age have been found in good preservation during the last century, and this is the first time the contents have been brought safely to Europe. Jen lay in his coffin enveloped in a brown linen shroud, just as he had been placed there 4,600 years ago. In accordance with the fashion of the time, he had a small side whisker, and a longer tuft on his chin, and his eyes are made to appear unnaturally long by means of the careful application of rouge. The wig, which is large and parted down the middle, has a network tinge of green, and must originally have been the color of lapis lazuli, in imitation of the hair worn by Egyptian gods. The mummy was lying slightly on the left side, as Egyptians sleep today, and the head rested on a support such as still in use in the Soudan. The eyes are turned toward the rising sun. Two staffs were found beside the body, and a little wooden statue.—London Antiquary.

### The Reason Why.

She—What an extraordinary picture!—and why on earth did you call it "Home?"

He—Can't imagine, unless it is because there is no place like it.—Illustrated Bits.


CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

**Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.**

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

**If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.**

**Mrs. Leiah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

**$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.


## The Sunday School.

### THE MIGHT OF MAXIMS

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 25—"Paul's Counsel to the Thessalonians," I Thess., 5:14-28. (The Entire Epistle Is to Be Read.)

Proverbs are as powerful as laws. A people's sayings affect its life more directly than the enactments of its legislatures. Men like wisdom done up in small packages. A proverb is remembered when a sermon is forgotten. Short sentences stick like little burrs. On the walls of a thousand business offices throughout the land may be seen the terse preachments, "Do it now," "Talk happiness," etc. Not only are sentence sermons easily remembered, but they are capable of individual interpretation as well; they do not explain too much. The Bible abounds in these bits of condensed wisdom; one entire book of the Old Testament is composed of them. The wise missionary apostle, whose doings and writings are now being studied by the Sunday schools of the world for six months, knew full well the effectiveness of summing up his fundamental teachings, in this, his first letter to his converts, in a grammatically sentences that could be easily grasped, remembered and understood. So he winds up his letter to the converts at Thessalonica (about which city we studied last week), with its budget of aphorisms, which are as applicable today as they were two thousand years ago. Here are the dozen that are to be studied today:

"Admonish the disorderly."
"Encourage the faint-hearted."
"Support the weak."
"Be long-suffering toward all."
"Rejoice always."
"Pray without ceasing."
"In everything give thanks."
"Quench not the Spirit."
"Despise not prophesying."
"Prove all things."
"Hold fast that which is good."
"Abstain from every form of evil."

These are followed by the benediction and closing words with which Paul concludes his letter.

**Brave in Rebuking.**

Joseph Parker, the famous London preacher, who recently died, once caused a sensation by publicly rebuking the prince of Wales for his gambling proclivities. It took courage to utter these words, but they were salutary. It should not be forgotten that the Christian's duty is to bear witness against the bad, as well as to bear witness for the good. When Parkhurst, or other fearless preacher of righteousness, rises up and condemns in thunderous tones the iniquity of a city, there are many to cry out: "Stick to your proper business." He is doing so. The servant of God must "admonish the disorderly." It is as much an obligation upon a disciple of Christ to testify against evil as it is to keep sweet under adversity. Let it be said frankly that for a Christian to tolerate wickedness, without bearing faithful witness against it, is a sin against the word of God.

**The Gospel of the Helping Hand.**

If the Gospel does not make a person a good brother to his fellow men, it is a failure in his case. Jesus "went about doing good," and left his example for his followers. All through his ministry, as Prof. Drummond points out, he was largely occupied in doing simple little kindnesses to common people. Paul was writing in the spirit of the Master when he put into this letter the two brief exhortations, "Encourage the faint-hearted, support the weak." On every side of us are men ready to go down in despair; God forgive us that we so often give them criticism instead of a cheer! If we but knew how heavy is our brother's burden we would often put our shoulder under it. Part of that is a principal part of the Christian's business in life—helping people.

**An American Weakness.**

Americans are a quick-witted people, and therefore, impulsive. Patience is not one of our dominant national virtues. The way we treat our heroes illustrates this. At first we grow delirious with our admiration, and shower them with all manner of honors, and then, at the first sign that they are human, we pillory them with scorn, ridicule and abuse. As a nation, we have not learned the lesson set by Paul for the Thessalonians, "Be long-suffering toward all men." This is a virtue for strong characters; impatience belongs to the weak, but forbearance is a mark of the mature and the wise. The person, or institution, or cause, which has learned how to wait, has also learned how to win.

**A Religion of Sunshine.**

There are several "sunshine" songs that are popular with Sunday schools and churches, and if we seek the Bible authority for them we may find it in Paul's counsel, "Rejoice always." A mournful Christian is a contradiction in terms. Every disciple of Jesus should be known by his uniform of joy, which is beautiful in the eyes of all. So wonderful is the religion of Christ that it makes it possible for a Christian to live rejoicingly at all times and under every conceivable hardship. One of the precious memories of the church is the host of martyrs who have gone to death with songs in their lips.

**The Life Looking Upward.**

The great apostle knew, and so have thousands since his day, that it is possible for a Christian to live with his life so directed Godward that he may have the "mind" which was in Christ Jesus. We need not to "Pray without ceasing" in the exercise of the consciously engaged in the exercise of prayer every moment, but we need to live in such an attitude of the soul that it is more an attitude of the soul than an act of the will. For dependence upon God is prayer, even when there is no definite or expressed petition.

**For What Shall We Give Thanks?**

By a curious twist in human nature, men expect to be thanked for every kindness they render, but few will cease to do it. They do, or else they will cease to do it. We found sufficient justification for disobeying any service that we "got no thanks for it." What if the Lord should treat us that way? Yet God does require gratitude, partly for his own pleasure, but more for our growth. The thankful life is the peaceful, happy life, and the life that is constantly expanding. Since this grateful spirit is essential to the development of the highest type of character, the Inspired writer says: "In everything give thanks." There is a cause for thankfulness in every experience that enters our lives, could we but see our lives as the angels see them.

**Two Warnings.**

Some one has written a poem about the young poet to whom messages were given which he did not write. After he had said: "Not now, some other time," for many years, he found that finally he had no more messages; the inner voice failed to speak to him. He had lost his gift. He had quenched the spirit. So conscience may be pulled; failure to heed its voice results in the silencing of that voice. In the same manner, disobedience and sin kill the communion of a Christian with the Spirit of God.

Paul's other warning was "Despise not prophesyings." Respect the man with a message. Whoever comes credibly attested as God's messenger deserves a fair hearing. No matter if his word be different from the conventional, hear him. The exhortation was also a plea for respect toward another man's gift. We are prone to think lightly the man who cannot do what we can do. The successful business man is rather inclined to sneer at the poet, the painter and the preacher; the mechanic thinks the professional man not much of a man because he cannot do things with his hands. "There are diversities of gifts;" let each man respect his neighbor's.

**Put to the Test.**

This is perhaps the most scientific age the world has ever seen. We scarcely need Paul's advice to "Prove all things;" for we are, if anything, too ready to give up what we found in the sake of testing some thing new. It indicates the wise apostle's confidence in his teachings that he was willing to have them put to any test. He did not command us to believe, he should not be accepted as he already borne the test of twenty centuries, and is today stronger than ever.

Having settled a matter, let it remain settled; do not be forever opening it anew. In court a man once acquitted cannot be tried again. There was a foolish tendency among the people of old, as well as among the people of our own time, to run after every new fad or "ism." So we find the wise old Paul enjoining: "Hold fast that which is good." What we know and believe in, we are in honor bound to stand by. He is not much of a man who changes his politics every time there is a new campaign speaker, nor is he much of a woman who yields up the faith for which greater men than he have died, every time he hears it sneered at or criticised.

**All-round Righteousness.**

The last of the apothegms which we study today is "Abstain from every form of evil." That is to say, a Christian can have no evil thing he indulges. All-round holiness is required of everyone who walks the Way of Life. It is not uncommon for some weaklings to feel, and say, because they do not drink, or smoke, or use tobacco, or play cards, or go to the theatre, or play cards, that therefore they are good Christians—though they may be the personification of meanness, narrowness, pharisaism and uncharitableness. No man can boast about his righteousness until he has abstained from every form of like of snobishness are traits strikingly apparent in both.


# NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But If You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble You Will Find the Great Remedy, Swamp-Root, Just What You Want.

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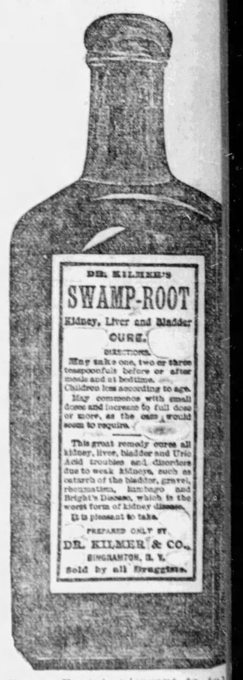


Weak and unh

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

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HE BLADE is a weekly newspaper intelligent American citizens. It aims cover, each week, all news topics of l interest to all wide-awake and think-men. Its editorial page is the strong- and most thoughtful of any in the ted States. Its special departments carefully edited, and the whole paper intended for the homes of the free erican people.

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## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

f recent years, the Eastern Question Europe has been in abeyance, but now eems about to become a very live ie. What is the Eastern Question? phrase is a very comprehensive one. raeli, Lord Beaconsfield, once called key "the sick man of Europe." Any of the western powers of Europe uld be glad to see the sick man die, e it not for the uncertainty as to ch of them would become heir to his tes—to Turkey in Europe, and to stantinople. So, for over a half cen-, the "unspeakable Turk" has been eld by the powers, lest his death uld give to Russia an advantage of tion which would make her mistress the Mediterranean. The Eastern estion is, how to keep Russia from ining Constantinople and the Helles-t, thus allowing her, through her ck Sea fleet, to control the Middle

the treaty of Paris, to which Eng-l, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, many, Turkey and Russia were all atories, is a clause which forbids the al vessels of any of them to pass the danelles — the strait which connects Black Sea with the Mediterranean. s provision was for the maintenance he balance of power, and to prevent a ge in the control of the Mediterran-

France and Italy both have Medi-anean fleets, but England holds Gib-ar, Malta and the Suez canal. It is ly an English sea. France and Italy ld be glad to have England's naval emacy in the Mediterranean broken; no power is able to do it but Russia, her control would make her a mighty or—eventually a preponderating one European affairs.

ut in spite of her treaty obligation, sia has sent four torpedo boats ugh the Dardanelles, with the con- of Turkey. The mere passage of e is trivial of itself; but it raises the ious question in the chancelleries of stern Europe whether international ity and honor, expressed in treaty ges, are to be violated by Russia at ? Of what use is a treaty if one of high contracting parties may violate provisions with impunity? Yet there penalty that can be imposed except ugh war—and that war would in-e all Europe eventually.

he situation is rendered still more ious by the unrest in Macedonia, a istian province of Turkey, and the sympathy with the latter among people of Servia and Bulgaria. kish tyranny and oppression may e a Macedonian outbreak. The ob-s solution of this is for Russia to g pressure to bear upon Bulgaria, for Austria-Hungary to do the same Servia, to prevent sympathetic out-ks therein; and then for the powers ectively to insist that Turkey shall and needed reforms in Macedonia. ut Russia, like the mole, always ks in the dark. Why, at this junc-, has she openly violated the treaty Paris? The reason will only be known he outcome. The St. Petersburg cor-ondent of the Paris Soliel, declares end of the Ottoman empire is in t." This forecast may or may not value; but the Eastern Question is ainly once more a matter of the rest interest.

## STRIKE AND FAMINE.

he Cincinnati Times-Star, in a well-idered editorial article, proves that present anthracite coal famine is the ct result of the great strike in the nsylvania fields last summer. No ter whether miners or operators were t or wrong, it is a fact that the suf-ng throughout the country at present the direct result of a strike. The es-Star's argument is:

al is mined twelve months of the year surplus of the spring and summer is ed in the various cities to meet the ss demand of the winter. There being hard coal mining this summer, the lies usually on hand when winter e were exhausted. We can not mine gh coal this winter to supply the de-d, and we have no great surplus to y upon, as is usually provided. e railroad condition is similar. The panies have enough cars to carry the traffic if it be distributed over a od of twelve months. Last summer t of their cars lay idle. Now they are d to carry six months' supply in three ths, and it is little wonder that they not do it. More coal is being hauled he present time than ever in the his-of the railroads, but you can not put months' work into three successfully. time to have mined the coal and to shipped it was last summer, but we had the strike.

he lesson of the present situation is it is hideously unjust that a small entage of the total capital and of the l labor of the country should bring a condition as the present upon the ple. Organized capital comprises but er cent of our manufacturing output, organized labor but 10 per cent of total number of workingmen. The ple of the whole country are suffering y because of a clash of organizations. Times-Star's conclusion is one that t approve itself to every fair-minded :

concede the right to organize, we gnize the necessities which compel it, appreciate the benefits both receive, neither must seek to evade the respon-ities which come with power, or fail emedy the abuses which have crept each. When they bring want and ring on the nine-fold greater public, public may be aroused and assert its rest. They must serve the public, not it, and strikes and lock-outs are an e that is unquestioned. Intolerable itions may seem to require them on r side, but they are not remedies to spoken of lightly or adopted until y other means is exhausted and suc-offered, and, when they are deemed ssary, the side adopting them must are of the hour when they come in ict with the public interest.

nator Tillman should have loaned nephew that famous pitchfork.

## GOVERNOR NASH ACTS.

Without any flourish of trumpets or boastings as to what he intended to accomplish, Governor Nash went to work quietly to satisfy himself if the railroads or the coal companies of the state are in a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and for the purpose of extorting unreasonable prices from consumers of coal.

As a result of the governor's investigation, and at his instigation, the attorney general has brought action in the supreme court to oust from their charters seven large coal companies of the state, the contention being that these companies are in an unlawful combination, that they have forced up the price of coal to the consumer and that they have discriminated in favor of Columbus and against other Ohio cities.

The suit is brought under what is known as the Valentine anti-trust law, its name coming from Senator Valentine, of Bucyrus, author of the measure. That quick action is expected and that the suit is brought in good faith is evidenced by the fact that it was taken directly to the supreme court, no time being wasted by hearings in the circuit court.

The companies made defendants in the suit do an enormous business and their capital stock aggregates nearly twelve millions of dollars. They include the Sunday Creek Coal company, which controls practically all the Hocking Valley output, the New Pittsburg Coal company, the Columbus and Hocking Coal & Iron company, the Salisbury Coal company, the Cango Coal & Mining company, the Middle States Coal company and the General Hocking Fuel company.

The investigation of Governor Nash satisfies him that the railroads are not in this combination. It may be true that one or more of these coal companies receive financial support from certain railroads, but if this be true, the railroads will suffer with the coal companies, should the alleged violations be proved.

The action of Governor Nash will meet with the hearty commendation of the people of Ohio, who insist that any and all companies who take undue advantage of the necessities of the people should be promptly and severely punished.

## GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

General Leonard Wood "heard the East a-calling," and applied for service in the Philippines. His request has been granted, and he will probably be assigned to Mindanao. Next August he will become a major general, and it is deemed altogether probable that he will be assigned to command the division of the Philippines. He will get considerable experience of a valuable kind among the Moros before the retirement of Gen. Miles in August opens the way for a series of promotions, of which his will be one.

General Wood's rise has been a rapid one, but he has been proved worthy. He is in his forty-third year, and was educated a physician, graduating from Harvard medical school in 1884. In 1886 he was appointed a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the regular army. In the Geronimo expedition of that year he was a medical and line officer, and so distinguished himself by his tireless energy, resourcefulness and courage that he received a medal of honor. In 1891 he was made captain and surgeon.

When the Spanish war broke out, he organized the 1st U. S. vlounteer cavalry —the Rough Riders—and went to Cuba with Shafter's expedition. He was promoted from colonel to brigadier general of volunteers for gallant service at Las Guasimas and San Juan hill, and later was made major general of volunteers. He was military governor of Santiago after its surrender, and later military governor of Cuba until the American occupation ended last year. In 1901 he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and next August he will go one step higher. He has proved his efficiency and courage in every position he has filled, and the country has confidence that his Philippine work will be honorable and useful.

## THE MILITIA BILL.

The so-called national militia bill just passed by congress is intended to take the place of the obsolete law of 1792; yet it does not provide for all the militia of the nation, but simply for the volunteer portion thereof. Every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 an 45 is a part of the militia of the United States, liable to be called on to perform service should need arise. The new measure provides for only those who may volunteer; it is, in fact, a reorganizing measure for the National Guard.

Up to the present the National Guard has been merely a state organization. Under this bill it will become an effective adjunct to the regular army. Its members will be armed and equipped the same as are the regulars, and in case of war, it will be subject to the call of the President for service, the term not to exceed nine months. The Spanish war showed that while the National Guard contained splendid material, it was sadly lacking in drill and discipline. It would have taken months of training to have transformed it into an effective fighting machine. It is the purpose of this measure to affiliate the National Guard with the regular army, so that when called into service together they will form a homogeneous and effective fighting force from the start. The bill has passed both houses, but the senate has made some amendments, and it goes back to the house. These amendments, however, are not vital, and will doubtless be concurred in by the latter.

## UP TO ROCKEFELLER.

Is John D. Rockefeller a prevaricator? Is the man at the head of the Standard Oil company, the benefactor of churches and universities, a common falsifier? Mr. Rockefeller asserts that the Standard has not had the benefit of rebates since 1880. This statement is flatly contradicted by Prof. H. L. Wilgus, of the University of Michigan, who, in a recent lecture on trusts, says:

Rockefeller says he has not had the benefits of rates or rebates since 1880, but I personally know that one railroad with which I was connected gave him benefits, rebates and rates for at least five years after 1880. I have seen the contract that existed between the railroad and Mr. Rockefeller, and in my position I am sorry to say I had to verify the bills that permitted him to get those disgraceful benefits.

This is the next thing to an official utterance and the question becomes one of veracity between Mr. Rockefeller and Prof. Wilgus. Has Mr. Rockefeller the proofs that his statement is true?

That Tillman family is never happy unless in trouble; therefore it is almost always happy.

## SENATOR REED SMOOT.

The Republican majority in the Utah legislature has named Reed Smoot for United States senator, which is equivalent to an election. Mr. Smoot is a Mormon, but it is said he has never practiced polygamy. He is, however, one of the "Twelve Apostles," the governing body of the church. When his candidacy was proposed, it aroused the opposition of many people all over the country, and his election will not be pleasing to them.

The other Utah Senator, Hon. Thomas Kearns, is a Gentile Republican. The Utah argument is that the majority of the people of that state being Mormons, it is but just and proper that they should have one of the senators. This argument is un-American, for it introduces a religious qualification for office—not by statute, which would be in violation of the national constitution, but by the popular will, as expressed in the choice of candidates to the legislature which elects a senator.

Another objection that is advanced against Mr. Smoot is, that he being an Apostle, owes what he deems a higher allegiance to the Mormon church than to the United States. This allegation may or may not be true. There would seem to be no reason why a man may not be a good and patriotic American and be one of the heads of the Mormon church. No one seems to suspect the loyalty of the bishops of the Methodist and Episcopal churches, nor that of the members of the Catholic hierarchy.

Whether the selection of Mr. Smoot was a wise one or not will depend entirely upon himself, in his course in the senate. He may overcome much of the prejudice existing against him by a broad and patriotic course. The talk of protesting against his being seated is all bosh. The senate is the sole judge of that matter, and it will not contravene the spirit of the constitution by denying his seat because he is a Mormon apostle, thus creating a religious qualification.

## MR. JUSTICE DAY.

While there is no doubt Hon. William H. Taft, governor of the Philippines, is admirably fitted for a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, it is doubtless the best thing possible for the islands to retain him in his present position. The remarkable demonstration in Manila a few days since, whereby some 6,000 citizens expressed their earnest desire that Gov. Taft shall remain, is proof of this, and the President has done well in asking him to do so.

The place in the supreme court which will soon become vacant through the retirement of Justice Shiras, will be filled by the appointment of Judge William R. Day, now on the United States circuit bench. As Secretary of State in the Spanish war, as one of the commissioners who framed the treaty of Paris, and later on the bench, Judge Day commended himself to the country, both as a statesman and as a jurist. His appointment will prove extremely satisfactory to every one. Aside from the fact of his eminent fitness, it is well known that President McKinley designed to elevate him to the supreme bench when opportunity should offer, and it is pleasant to know that Mr. Roosevelt has carried out this purpose.

## THE FUTURE OF CORN.

Tremendous as was last year's corn crop in the United States, the price remains remunerative to the farmers. The demand is so great that all the surplus is readily taken. Two reasons are assigned for this. One is the increased consumption at home, due to the fad for patent breakfast foods made of it. The other is that the "Murphy campaign" in Europe a few years ago taught the people there the value of corn as human food, and thus increased the foreign demand greatly.

Only a few years ago, a bounteous corn crop sent the price down to a point at which the farmer made little or no profit. This is no longer the case. We have had bumper crops for seeral years, excepting that of 1901, which was cut short by drouth, and prices have remained at a profitable level. If this status continues, one element of possible loss of profit to American farmers will be eliminated.

## THE KIPLING CASE.

The United States circuit court of appeals, in its decision of the suit of Kipling against the Putnams, for the unauthorized use of his alleged trademark, found in favor of the publishers, and stepped beyond the legal aspect of the case to utter an obiter dictum. The court said: "The proposition that an author can protect his writings by a trademark is unique, and, at first blush, seems somewhat startling. It is certainly offensive to the aesthetic and poetic taste to place such poems as the Recessional' and 'The Last Chantey' in the same category with pills and soap, to be dealt in as so much merchandise."

While it is true that the court had nothing to do with the aesthetic side of the matter, it is also true that, within the past two or three years, authors and publishers push their books by the same methods that are used to secure a wide sale for patent medicines, soaps, breakfast foods, and so on. The Kipling case is this: Several years ago the Putnams bought of the author's publishers a number of unbound sheets of his copyrighted works, and put the volumes on the market as the "Brushwood Edition" of Kipling. On the covers were stamped an elephant's head in a circle. This design Kipling claimed as his literary trademark, and sued for $25,000 damages. The court decided against him on the ground that the device was not, for technical reasons, a trademark.

While this decision is in accord with the facts of the case, we can see no good and sufficient reason why an author may not properly register a trademark, and be protected by law in its use. A manufacturer may do this, to protect his product; why shall not a writer have the same right? It is all right for the people to prate about the dignity of literary pursuits, and to decry the "commercialism" of recent methods of securing a wide sale for books; but the author is as worthy of his hire as is any other worker, and his right to the productions of his brain should be entitled to legal protection.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, the new German charge d'affaires, says he thinks he should be able to get along with the Americans as he was born in England, his mother was English-Scotch, his wife is a Kentucky girl, and his father a German. He is evidently a good hand at a jolly, also.

## NICARAGUA OR PANAMA?

The negotiations with Colombia for the Panama canal concession are in a very unsatisfactory state. It is intimated at Washington that the patience of the executive department has been taxed almost to its limit, and that the alternative provided by the act of Congress may be adopted.

That law provides for the purchase of the property and rights of the Panama Canal company for not more than $40,000,000 and the building of a waterway along the route chosen by the French engineers and capitalists, on the condition that certain concessions could be secured from Colombia. In case negotiations for such concessions failed, authority was given to the President to proceed with the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua.

The Colombian government has shown itself more or less intractable. All sorts of obstacles have been raised to the prompt conclusion of the negotiations, the chief one being an exorbitant price. These delays have caused much gossip to the effect that they were due to European mechinations, with the ulterior object of completing the Panama canal by some one of the great powers—possibly Germany. It seems hardly probable there can be any foundation for such stories. No foreign nation is able to compete with the United States in its construction as a government enterprise; and no matter who might build it the United States, by position and power, can and will control it, in case of war.

It is said the President contemplates sending a message to Congress announcing that the attempt to come to an agreement with Colombia has failed, and that he will therefore accept the Nicaraguan route. We may be sure Mr. Roosevelt will not do this unless he is perfectly satisfied that Colombia is intractable. By the wording of the law, when he makes that decision, he can not retract it and reopen negotiations with Colombia. The canal must then be built over the Nicaragua route, unless Congress shall intervene before work begins, repeal the law, and start the negotiations all over again. This means years of delay; and we need the canal as soon as it can be built.

## IS A LIE JUSTIFIABLE?

"You will please pardon me for stopping in the midst of my sermon, but I am suffering from an old injury to my hip this morning and find it impossible to continue. Kindly pass out at the conclusion of the benediction and proceed to your homes without the usual closing exercises."

This was the announcement made to his congregation Sunday by the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, the distinguished Chicago divine, and sympathizing with the beloved pastor the large audience quietly left the Studebaker theatre building in which services were being held.

Now, the truth of the matter is the Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus was not suffering from his hip nor from any cause, but he discovered smoke in the building and knowing the furnace to be defective he believed the structure was on fire and adopted a course to avoid a panic which would possibly have resulted in loss of life.

Fortunately, there was no fire and the subterfuge was not necessary. Today, no doubt, Chicago is discussing the old question whether a lie is ever justifiable and The Blade believes that the preponderance of opinion will be that Dr. Gunsaulus did exactly right and will commend him for his presence of mind in averting what might have been a disastrous panic.

## BATTLING WITH DEATH.

Within the past few days, two discoveries of the highest importance to the medical world have been announced. The first is the cure of blood-poisoning by the hypodermic injection of formalin. The effect of this, as shown by microscopic examination of the blood of the patient, is to destroy the virulent bacteria of septicaemia with which it is loaded. One case, which had been given up, has been successfully treated by Dr. Charles Barrows, of Bellevue Hospital, New York; and the second in which formalin has been tried is progressing toward recovery.

If this is found a specific for septicaemia, it will probably be found effective in typhoid fever, in which disease the blood is filled with germs; and it may prove of value in all other germ diseases. The possibilities are great, and will no doubt be tested fully by the pioneers of medical progress.

The second discovery is by Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland. His experiments were conducted upon the lower animals. When dead as long as fifteen minutes they were restored to life, and a decapitated animal was made to show signs of life for ten and a half hours. The treatment is the intravenous injection of adrenalin, combined with artificial respiration and rhythmic pressure over the heart.

The application of this treatment will be in cases of persons suffocated, drowned, or suffering apparently fatal effects from an electric shock. Of course, the treatment must be administered as quickly as possible. Adrenalin is the active principle, extracted from the adrenal glands, which lie directly above the kidneys of animals. Dr. Crile's experiments have created a sensation among the physicians of Cleveland and if his results are confirmed by experiments upon persons, medical science will have made another mighty advance step. The progress of medicine has been remarkable in the last quarter of a century; and though death must be the portion of all, these discoveries, if confirmed, will prevent a cutting off in the prime of life, either through a common class of accidents, or through germ diseases.

There is a schoolteacher in Missouri—a Mr. W. H. Lynch—who has the correct idea of the educational value of newspapers. He says. "I discovered some time ago that no text-book is equal to the newspapers as a means of disseminating actual and up-to-date knowledge in the school room. Text-books teach only a theory of the world and its facts; the newspapers tell the real drama of life in its varied forms."

Mr. Cleveland may aspire to be the Moses to lead the Democratic party out of the wilderness of defeat, but he should remember that Moses never entered the Promised Land.

The naval maneuvers under Admiral Dewey are over, but our battleships are in the Gulf of Mexico—which is not too far away from the Venezuelan coast, if need should ari-

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Anti-Trust Bill.**

At this writing, it is expected that an anti-trust bill representing the views of the administration will be reported in the house this week. Mr. Littlefield and the other members of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee have been in conference with the President and the attorney-general, and have gone over the ground pretty thoroughly. It was thought at first that the sub-committee would be able to report a measure before this, but after hearing the suggestions of the attorney-general, they concluded that a longer time would be required to enable them to present the bill in a completed form and free from objections. It is understood that the feature in the house committee's bill providing for the securing of publicity through the interstate commerce commission would be retained. Meanwhile Senator Hoar continues firm in his endeavor to have the senate adopt his measure.

**Cuban Reciprocity.**

A favorable report was ordered on the Cuban reciprocity treaty last week, and the convention is now before the senate for action. In order to meet the demands of the beet sugar interests an amendment was added to the eighth article of the treaty, which provides that during the existence of the treaty no greater reduction than 20 per cent of the rates of the tariff act of 1897 shall be allowed, and that sugar from other countries shall not be given admission during the life of the treaty at lower rates than those prescribed by that act. This amendment will thus fix the rates of duty on sugar for a period of five years. The adoption of this amendment has entirely placated the sugar interest, and whatever opposition to the treaty is now developed must be looked for from other sources. The chief fear of the advocates of the treaty now is not that upon a vote the necessary two-thirds majority will not be secured, but that action upon the treaty may be defeated by dilatory tactics.

**Chinese Indemnity.**

The Chinese indemnity question still occupies the attention of the powers. The latest suggestion in reference to the matter comes from Cuba, which, as has already been remarked, has declared its inability to pay the indemnity under present conditions on a gold basis. The Chinese government suggests that if the powers insist upon payment in gold, China should be allowed to collect import duties in gold. This would mean a great increase in the customs receipts—indeed a practical doubling of them according to those best informed. The United States government has declined to consider this proposition for the reason that it has agreed to accept payment of the indemnity upon a silver basis. This resolution is entirely consistent with the previous attitude of the state department, and, it may be remarked, it is to the interest of American export trade, which the doubling of duties at the Chinese ports would seriously affect.

**Higher Freight Rates.**

In their answers to the request of the Interstate commerce commission for a statement of the reasons which led to the recent increase of freight rates, the trunk line railroads set forth the augmented scale of wages as the main cause. At the same time, the officials of some of the companies cite additional circumstances as having a bearing on the subject through their tendency to increase the cost of operating the roads, and thus reducing the returns under a low scale of rates to a fairly unprofitable minimum. Increased taxation, the higher cost of material used in construction and repairs and the necessity of providing additional facilities and equipment in order to meet the demands of the enormous and ever-increasing traffic are among the number. At the same time, some of the companies point to the fact that, although an advance in wages of a very general kind has already occurred, there is a likelihood that further demands will be made upon them by their men. Between these demands on the part of the employes and the demands of the public, which requires a service in accordance with the expansion of business, the railroads, which have only transportation to sell, certend that they are obliged to increase the cost of the latter to an extent which will provide a fair return upon the capital invested and also permit the proper management and maintenance of the roads.

**Cardinal Vanutelli.**

The appointment of Cardinal Vanutelli to the vacant vice chancellorship at Rome does not necessarily foreshadow his election as successor to the present Pope. No doubt the choice is an indication of Leo XIII's favor. But it is the college of cardinals that elects, and many times in the past its election has fallen upon a comparatively inconspicuous candidate. In a way, any indication of a preference on the part of the ruling pontiff might damage a cardinal's chances.

**A Cowardly Act.**

The Tillman family is a choice lot. The lieutenant governor of South Carolina, who shot and seriously wounded a political opponent, is a nephew of the senator. The case is especially aggravated by the cowardly nature of the act. Mr. Gonzales, the victim, had used strong language about Tillman in his paper. But it is a low state of civilization which permits the use of the bullet as an efficient retort. Tillman came upon his foe while the latter was unarmed, and shot him without a word of warning. There is not much "southern chivalry in that.

**A Foolish Idea.**

The "United Christian" party, which is to hold a national convention at Rock Island, Ill., on the first of May for the purpose of economic discussion and to recommend candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, is, of course, the outward manifestation of another desire to infuse more religion into politics. That, at least, is the way the persons who are behind the movement would describe their task, but the fact is that these ecclesiastico-political crusades are usually as deficient in real Christianity as most political movements, and are characterized by quite as much unseemly pulling and hauling.

The German government has deemed it proper to send a note to Washington, denying utterly the reports that Germany is seeking to obtain Colombia's interests in the Panama canal. No one on this side of the ocean really believed it. Germany's financial condition requires her to borrow money now, in time of peace, to meet expenses; and she is not likely to spend money for territory on this side of the ocean, with the prospect of a war thrown in.

As the evidence taken shows that the operators, the miners and the railroads are none of them profiting by the increased price of coal, pray who is pocketing it?

## WILL TRAIN HER SON TO BECOME PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 16.—A very interesting piece of Gotham gossip that is being widely circulated at present is to the effect that Mrs. Henry Clews has long cherished a secret vow that if she was ever blessed with a son she would train him for a political career with a view to the presidency of the United States. Now that a new Henry Clews has been born, society expects her to keep the vow.

## ILLUSIONS OF APPERCEPTION.

Mahin's Magazine is a Chicago trade publication—a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of advertisers. More than any other of this class of publications it discusses the deeper problems of publicity. For example, it has been giving, for several months, a series of papers by Walter Dill Scott, Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Northwestern University, located at Evanston, a suburb of Chicago. The paper of this series printed in the January number is entitled as above Illusions of Apperception. The application of this to advertising is, that through it many people, having noted an advertisement of a certain article, go to the wrong store or buy the wrong article. Prof. Scott gives several examples of this illusion. For instance, two hatters of Chicago advertise extensively. Smith lays stress on his name and address, Jones on the styles of hats he sells. Last summer Jones advertised a particular style of hat very extensively. Although his name was given in all the advertisements, Smith had hundreds of calls for that style of hat. Why? Because, through the emphasizing of his name in his advertising, these people, whenever they saw a hat advertisement, instantly thought of Smith; and without further ado, went to him to purchase Jones' particular specialty in hats.

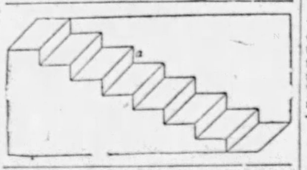
In 1896, an international congress of psychologists was held in Munich, at which a photograph of the "human brain" was exhibited, as shown in Figure 1:

All those present were familiar with the structure and appearance of the brain. Many of them accepted it at once as a correct picture. When their attention was called to it more closely, they saw that it was not a photograph of a brain at all, but was a group of naked babies. The rule is this: Of persons who look at the picture the first time, those familiar with the human brain see it as a brain, all others see the babies at once.

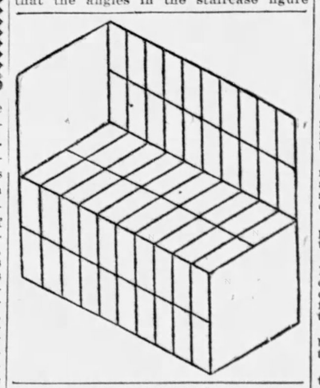
The next cut, Figure 2, is also interpreted in two ways. If you look away from it and think of a duck, and then turn your eyes to it, behold, it is a duck.

If you think of a rabbit's head, and then look at it, you see a rabbit. You can make it give you the impression of either by thinking of one or the other before looking at it; but in no way can you see it as both a duck and a rabbit at the same time.

The two above cuts can be seen equally well in two different ways. The following cut can be seen in at least four different ways, but we can see it in one way much more readily than in any other:

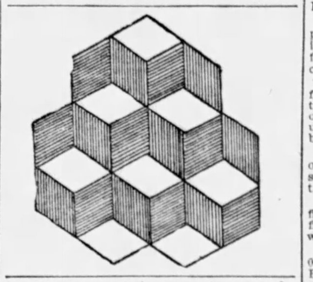


The easiest way to interpret this figure is to regard it as a representation of a staircase as seen from above. It is quite possible, however, to see it as a representation of the same stairs as seen from below. This latter interpretation is made easier if you think just how the stairs would look if seen from below, and if at the same time you direct your eye to the point marked "a" in the cut. It is possible to interpret the cut, not as a staircase at all, but as a strip of cardboard bent at right angles like an accordion plait and situated in front of the apparent background. It is difficult to "see" the figure this way. It is still more difficult to see the figure as a plane surface composed of straight lines without any perspective. This fourth interpretation is the one that would apparently be the most natural, for it is the one which takes the cut for just what it is and adds nothing to it. It might be added that the angles in the staircase figure



may be seen as right angles, acute angles or oblique angles.

Figure 4 is like the previous one in that it can be seen in more than one way, but it is different in that the figure seems to change under the eye more rapidly than the others. It assumes two or three different appearances in a very few seconds; and these changes are aided by moving the eye from one part of the figure to another.



Look now at Fig. 5, which consists of a group of either six or seven blocks, as the eye catches them. If looked at steadily for some seconds, the blocks seem to fall and arrange themselves in a new way. If at first there were six blocks, there will be seven afterward, or the reverse. Many persons find it difficult to count them, for while they are counting the number changes. If you look at Fig. 6 and then count the blocks in Fig. 5, you will probably find six blocks. If you look at Fig. 7, and then at Fig. 5, you will probably be able to find seven blocks. If not, then turn the paper upside down, and the blocks will certainly "fall."

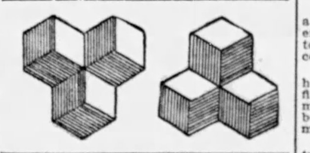
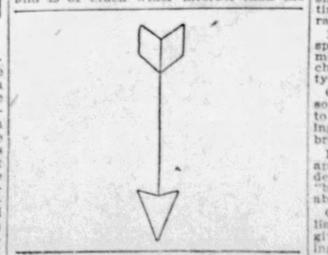


Figure 8 at first sight looks like a book half opened, with its back toward you. Or it may look like a half-opened book with its pages toward you. You can make it look like either, by thinking of either, and then looking at the cut. But Fig. 9 shows an arrow whose upper or feathered end is identical with Fig. 8; yet it appears to be flat. If we think of it as the end of an arrow it is flat; if we think of it as a book it appears as a solid drawn in perspective.

Professor Scott thus deduces that our visual perceptions are all influenced by our minds. All we see is changed by our thoughts as we look. This is equivalent to saying that we see everything in relation to our own previous experience. The subject is a most interesting one, and is of much wider interest than the application to newspaper advertising. Mahon's Magazine, 807 Williams Building, Chicago, is to be complimented on its securing for its readers so valuable a series of papers as that of Professor Scott.



## Current Events.

Alfred Fridley, strike picket, testified in Judge Brentano's court, Chicago, that $25 and $3 for a hat, was paid by brass molders' union for shooting non-union employe of Stromberg-Carlson company.

Resolution for government seizure and operation of coal mines and companies transporating coal offered in congress by Representatives Jenkins (Wis.), judiciary committee chairman and veteran legislator.

National board of trade indorses President's policy of tariff revision and appointment of commission and urges extension of Chicago drainage canal facilities to Mississippi river.

Valuable iron ore beds discovered near Baraboo, Wis.; railroad extensions will be built to mines.

Mormon Apostle Reed Smoot is nominated for United States senator by Republican caucus at Salt Lake.

Canal bill providing for $81,000,000 improvement bonds is introduced in New York legislature.

Indianian aged 30 years files his ninth divorce suit, all his former wives living in the same neighborhood.

Railways of the United States plan to expend this year in betterments and extensions about $300,000,000. Central Passenger association fixes up rate differences and agrees to maintain tariffs.

Mrs. Hattie E. Boyd, legless postmistress of Centerville, Ky., removed from office following her marriage to mountaineer carrier.

Anthracite strike arbitrators, at Philadelphia hearing, told by superintendent of Hillside company that Miners' union makes workmen inefficient and restricts output.

Democratic members of Delaware legislature agreed to elect any anti-Addicks Republican as United States senator if six Republicans will vote with them; repeal of voters' assistant law urged.

American Sugar Refining company directors decided against dividend increase and will use surplus as working capital; average selling price of refined sugar in 1902, 4.65 cents, including 1.80 cents paid to government.

Twelve men, including ten Chinese, blown to pieces at Hamilton powder works, near Nanaimo, B. C.; buildings scattered over acres of ground and railroad torn up by explosion.

Pennsylvania railroad permanently enjoined by Trenton (N. J.) court from interfering with Western Union telegraph lines along its right of way.

Harry King Bascomb, 19 years old, deserter from navy, surrendered to Hammond (Ind.) police because Iowa relatives declared he had disgraced his family and ought to suffer penalty.

Alice B. Tevis, 10-year-old daughter of the late Hugh Tevis and heiress of several millions, died at San Francisco.

Cigar company with $1,000,000 capital organized to work with new National Cigar Dealers' association to fight tobacco trust; factories to be located at Detroit; freight handlers to form national union.

House committee on military affairs decides to take no action on the canteen question.

Appropriation of $250,000 for great lakes naval station to be located on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, incorporated in house bill.

National Live Stock association adopts resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's suggestion for appointment of commission to settle the range problem between cattle and sheep men.

Charles R. Lott, of Chicago, is elected president of National Association of Retail Grocers and General Merchants.

Cure for blood poisoning outlined to New York Obstetrical society; 600 cubic centimeters of formalin injected into arm of woman in state of collapse; blood found free from bacteria after second treatment.

President Roosevelt signed the free coal bill as soon as it was presented to him by the chairman of the house committe.

Governor La Follette, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature, arraigns railroads for alleged failure to pay their share of taxes, condemns paid lobbyist and asks for effective primary election law.

Desert News, Mormon organ, declares that caucus which nominated Apostle Smoot for senator was "unterrified by bogy of manufactured message from the President of the United States."

Physicians discussing the cure of blood poisoning by formalin, venture the opinion that typhoid and scarlet fever, influenza and other maladies may also be cured by its use.

Scranton Coal company officials and foremen testify before strike arbitrators that contract miners average seven hours' daily work, and output is restricted by union compelling men to load equal number of cars.

House committee on naval affairs recommends the construction of three battle ships, one armored cruiser, two steel training ships and a brig.

Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, in fight with 30 Philippine ladrones, killed five, captured one, and was slightly wounded; reinforcements killed six others.

New York city hall planned to cost $8,000,000 and cover two blocks bounded by Broadway, Center, Chambers and Reade streets, except hall of records site.

Congressman Babcock (Wis.) chairman of Republican congressional committee, in interview declared that President Roosevelt's election and Republican success in 1904 depends on anti-trust legislation and tariff revision by next two sessions of congress.

Canad Settlers' company, incorporated by Illinois capitalists to locate colonists from United States on 2,000,000 acres, received license from Ontario cabinet to begin operations; maximum price of land will be $3 an acre.

Mme. Adelina Patti will sing in 60 concerts as her last appearance in the United States, Canada and Mexico during the season of 1903-4, receiving therefor $300,000.

National Live Stock association adopts resolution protesting against proposed packing merger and raises fund of $7,500 to push bill prepared by William M. Springer in state legislatures.

### FOREIGN.

Prussian budget estimates for 1903 show a deficit of $18,175,000, which will be covered by a new loan. America is declared to be a "dark spot in the heaven of the country's industry.

Rumored $150,000,000 tax on Transvaal to help pay Boer war expenses still unconfirmed in London; is small assessment for mining magnates; Secretary Chamberlain believed in fear of hampering developments there.

Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, former Kentucky girl noted for her beauty, is reported to be engaged to Lord Rosebery.

Swedish government commission reported $7,000,000 needed to prevent starvation in northern districts; people subsisting on pine bark, and chopped birch twigs being fed to cattle; $300,000 donated thus far.

Paris newspapers advise raising of Venezuelan blockade and declare President Roosevelt has shown that South American republic will be protected.

In the German reichstag the secretary of the interior declared the best foundation for the political and commercial relations between the United States and Germany is a tariff convention.

American and English missionaries are forced to depart hurriedly from the City of Fez, in Morocco, the Moors openly cursing the women in the streets.

British debt increased $600,000,000 because of Boer war; Rand mine owners practically accept their assessment; coal shipments to United States continue; 140,000 tons exported in six weeks.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, new German charge at Washington, in Berlin interview declared he was intrusted by kaiser with extending German-American friendship; both nations sensitive; understanding over Venezuela wanted.

German reichstag voted to demand that commercial treaties be denounced where most favored nation clause is shown harmful; United States and Argentine republic aimed at; Socialist and radical members opposed.

M. de Baudry d'Asson fainted during speech in French parliament on government's order forbidding Breton dialect in churches; M. Lemy, Liberal, called edict tyrannical; government upheld, 340 to 185.

Chinese dowager empress asked by censors to resign; promised reforms declared to have failed and extravagance in building useless railroad to tombs and in celebrating birthday is charged.

Lord Rosebery in speech at Plymouth approved Chamberlain's African trip, but declared British war office infested with "bacilli," and that Kitchener, only capable man there, has been sent to India.

German Crown Prince Frederick William arrives at St. Petersburg and is given a splendid reception, crowds cheering him as he passed through the streets.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli has been appointed vice chancellor of the Roman Catholic church to succeed Cardinal Parocchi, who died Thursday. The new chancellor is now regarded as the probable successor of Pope Leo.

**KEEP YOUR HOGS HEALTHY.**

I had some very poor hogs and turned them out of the pen so in the event they died I would not have the trouble of carrying them off. I then bought a can of Black-Draught Stock Medicine and fed it to them. The hogs are all improving.
FRED SWET, Wybark, I. T.

IT IS A MISTAKE to feed your hogs every bit of trash you may have about the place. A hog may eat everything you offer him but he needs good nourishing food the same as other animals. A great many breeders are careless about what they feed their hogs and a diseased stomach is the result. Decayed food and filth cannot fail to upset even a hog's stomach. When a hog is sick he stops eating and besides being irritable and stubborn and hard to treat with medicine, loses more flesh in a day than he can gain in a week. But any breeder can easily keep his herds in health by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. This great medicine is a fine powder of stimulative and laxative herbs which invigorates the action of the animal stomach, regulates loose and constipated bowels and stirs up the torpid liver. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will thoroughly clean out a dyspeptic and bilious hog and put his stomach in healthy condition. This will mean an increase in weight and the market value of hogs depends on their weight. No breeder should be without this great remedy with which he can easily keep his herds in perfect health the year round. You can get a 25-cent air-tight can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine from your dealer today.


# LIEUT. GOV. TILLMAN

## Shot Down a Political Foe in a Cowardly Way.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, who was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Lieut.-Governor James H. Tillman, was reported this morning by his physicians to be holding his own, with indications of improvement.

The physicians who had been in constant attendance at the bedside of Mr. Gonzales since the operation, at 5 o'clock yesterday, at the hospital, this morning expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the operation.

In a statement to the physicians, before the operation was performed, yesterday, Mr. Gonzales said: "I was unarmed and there was no cause for my assassination, but I die a martyr to a good cause gladly. I have done nothing but my duty and have nothing to regret."

Tillman was removed from the city prison to the county jail, a more substantial structure than his first place of detention and offering better opportunity for resisting any attack from the crowds. The entire force of the city police was summoned to duty, and with deputy sheriffs are guarding the jail and the streets surrounding it.

The attack was made in Main street, at the Gervais street crossing, in the very shadows of the state capitol, from where Tillman had just come after presiding over a meeting of the senate. A score of men of political prominence witnessed the assault. The bullet from the lieutenant governor's weapon passed clear through Gonzales' body, and the wound is pronounced extremely dangerous. Tillman owes his own escape from mob violence to the fact that the police were promptly at hand and hurried him off to the city prison.

The office of Gonzales' newspaper is within a stone's throw of the capitol, and since the opening of the legislature last Tuesday he has passed Tillman several times on the street, but neither has recognized the other. Following his usual custom, the editor left his office shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday and walked rapidly in the direction of his home. A few moments in advance of his appearance on the street the lieutenant governor had descended the state house steps in company with State Senators Talbird, of Beaufort, and Brown, of Darlington.

In the center of the square these three were joined by Congressman-elect Wyatt Aiken and former Deputy Dominick. The party moved along the street in the direction of Gervais street, and just as they reached the street car station at the crossing Tillman looked up and observed Gonzales. If he had seen him before and planned his movements so as to come up with his old enemy there was nothing to indicate it in his face. A frown crossed his brow, and he quickened his pace the slightest bit.

Of his companions not one of them suspected his murderous motives. He took a long stride across the width of the car tracks and was at Gonzales' side. The publisher of the State Journal turned about and recognized the lieutenant governor.

That was all. The next instant Tillman drew from beneath his coat a magazine revolver which had recently been sent him by his brother, who is in the army. He thrust the weapon against Gonzales' side, and fired, and as his victim threw up his hands and staggered back, his assailant, his voice now harsh with the rage that had mirrored itself in his eyes the moment the revolver flashed its message of death, said some word about having at last met his antagonist as the latter had so often invited him to do "face to face" as the editorials of The State Journal had defied him to meet the man who penned the sharp words given publicity in the columns of the paper.

Gonzales fell back against the wall of the street car station, and half a dozen people ran from adjacent stores and buildings to his assistance. The officer, recovering for a moment from the shock of the wound, stretched out his empty hands and cried:

"You coward—you coward! Shoot again. I am unarmed."

Tillman lifted his pistol as though to do as he was bidden, but thought better of it apparently, and turned the muzzle of the gun toward the ground. An instant later policemen forced themselves through the rapidly augmenting crowds and took the lieutenant governor in charge. He had recovered the self-control with which he had stepped up to commit the work of life-taking, and went quietly and even smilingly to the city prison.

### Gonzales Dead.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 19.—Editors N. G. Gonzales, who was shot by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, died at 1 p. m. today, after battling almost four days for his life. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when death came.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death, the crowds which have been about the bulletin boards almost constantly since the tragedy, increased rapidly and all phases and details of the tragedy were discussed. In his cell where he has been confined since the shooting, when Lieutenant Governor Tillman heard the news showed visible emotion. Sorrow was generally expressed. It was evident last night that the crisis had arrived. Mr. Gonzales, as he became more nervous, was subjected to vomiting and generally grew worse. He continued to lose ground, and as early as 3 o'clock this morning hope was practically abandoned. The last heroic treatment resorted to was the use of formalin. One-fiftieth of a grain was injected into the veins in the hope of stopping blood poisoning. At 7 a. m. all of the patient's relatives who were not at the hospital were summoned. His wife, two brothers and a sister, besides members of his editorial staff on the State, responded.

It is announced that death was due to septic poisoning from the wound in the liver. After the last examination at 11 o'clock it was declared that there was no hope.

A solution of formaldehyde was injected at 10:30, but there was no improvement in his condition. Soon after the physicians made an injection of one-fiftieth of a grain of formalin direct into the veins in the hope of preventing blood-poisoning, but this also proved futile. Gonzales was unconscious most of the morning.

The city is quiet, except for the great crowds around the bulletin board discussing the details of the tragedy.


# They Send It Free.

**Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address Receives a Treatment Lasting One Week.**

**HEALTH QUICKLY RESTORED TO ALL.**

After thirty years' study and experience by physicians of the foremost institute in the land, toward the direction of compounding into one treatment, medicines for the cure of many ailments, the announcement is made that the undertaking has been perfected. To demonstrate in each case how easy it is to be cured when the proper remedies are employed the Kent Medical Institute, 436 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., will send a special treatment, without charge—simply give your name and address.

Men and women generally, who suffer with Blood Poison, Weakness, Skin Disorders, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles, Piles, etc., are actually being astonished by the rapid curative action of their remedies. In hundreds of cases, which were, apparently, beyond medical assistance, the treatments as prepared by this grand Institute, have been an absolute success. No need to suffer longer—write to-day.


## AN HEROIC SEAMAN.

New York, Jan. 17.—Henri Pommier, assistant engineer aboard the La Champagne, whose recent heroic act in climbing inside the funnel of the steamship

HENRI POMMIER.

when the vessel was disabled, has been called one of the most daring performances ever witnessed on the seas, is now a full fledged engineer. His promotion was granted by the company as a reward for his bravery.

## SAVED FROM A WRECK.

New York, Jan. 17.—The steamship Pennsylvania, of the Hamburg-American line, which arrived today from Hamburg, brought into port thirteen distressed seamen who were taken off the disabled Norwegian steamer Siggen. On Jan. 15, the same day on which she came up with the St. Louis, the Pennsylvania fell in with the Siggen lying helpless in the trough of the sea and flying signals of distress. The captain of the Siggen asked to be taken off and with his crew came on board the Pennsylvania. The captain said the Siggen sailed from Sydney, C. B., on Jan. 7. On the 10th she lost her propeller and as the weather was very tempestuous the craft became unmanageable. After drifting 160 miles off shore during a period of five days in which time five steamers were sighted and signalled without reply, the Pennsylvania hove in sight. As the Siggen was deeply laden and a dangerous menace to navigation and there appeared no possibility of towing her into port, the sea cocks were opened and there is no doubt she went to the bottom.

## WRECKED A VESSEL.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 17.—Captain Alder Nicholls, who was recently extradited from England on the charge of casting away the schooner Bessie Dodd, off the Labrador coast, last October, in order to obtain the insurance on the vessel, has made a confession, in which he implicates a Mr. Jarrett, of this colony, who shipped the cargo of fish which the Bessie Dodd carried when she was lost. Jarrett has been arrested. The insurance on the Bessie Dodd's hull and cargo amounted to $40,000. The case will come up for hearing before court next month. Four of the witnesses of the crown were drowned at the time of the loss of another vessel off this coast last month.

## A BOY'S FOLLY.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 16.—Through the alleged interference of a messenger boy, a wreck was caused on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, east of Cumberland, early this morning, in which four employes of the B. & O. railroad were killed and three injured. Three of the men killed lived in Baltimore and the fourth was a resident of Cumberland.

It is charged that a messenger boy, named Turner, who was in the block tower when No. 10 came along, and hearing the engineer's whistle for "clear tracks" pulled a lever giving him a clear signal. The operator had, it is explained, previously set the signal at danger. While his attention was being devoted to communicating with the succeeding block station, the boy, it is alleged, pulled the lever that gave the oncoming train the signal that it had a clear block ahead, and the tower operator was not aware of what was done until the crash came.


# An Electric Belt Free

**Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.**

**They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.**

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something far above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under its powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better is can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.


# CHAMBERLAIN'S PLANS FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg, Jan. 19.—In the course of his remarks at the banquet given him here Saturday evening Colonial Secretary Chamberlain explained the details of the financial settlements with the new colonies. The principal features of this settlemen were announced by the Associated Press January 1v. The colonial secretary said that all his information led him to believe that the Boers were settling down to recover their positions and repair the damages of the war with the resolution of their race. Mr. Chamberlain explained that it had been his idea to ask for a much larger sum than anything mentioned, but a plan of yearly contributions from surpluses and new sources of revenue. He said it had been represented to him, however, that this plan might become a burden on the new generation, who might regard it under the odious name of "tribute to the mother country."

Referring to the details of the financial proposal, the colonial secretary said that all the propositions hung together, that one part could not be separated from another. There was no doubt in his own mind or among those whom he had consulted that the revenues of the Transvaal would be ample to provide a service debt. The action of a number of South African financiers in subscribing the first $50,000,000 without commission or any preferential security for the remainder of the loan had rendered the success of the loan on the London market quite certain.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that no war contribution had been asked from the Orange River Colony, whose revenues was only sufficient for the ordinary expenses, but that in the probable development of the country he thought it would not be unfair, a few years hence, to ask for a moderate contribution if the resources justified it.

Mr. Chamberlain urged the desirability of increasing the white element in the colonies, and said they wanted more brains and less muscle. With this in view, he advocated the establishment of a university which would be superior to anything in the world. He opposed any importation of labor until all the resources for developing available labor had been exhausted.

# POWDER EXPLOSION

## In the Turret of Massachusetts Killed Five Men.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Admiral Higginson cables from San Juan, P. R., under today's date that by an explosion of powder in the 8-inch turret of the battleship Massachusetts, five men were killed and four injured. None was a commissioned officer.

The text of Admiral Higginson's dispatch is as follows:

"San Juan, P. R., Jan. 17, 1903.

"Secretary Navy, Washington.

"Powder charge exploded accidentally in eight-inch turret on the Massachusetts; cause being investigated by board. Dead: A. Hendrickson, boatswain mate; F. H. Lozer, apprentice; S. F. Malinowsky, landsman; J. K. Platt, ordinary seaman; Robert Rule, ordinary seaman. Injured: W. A. Sheirt, apprentice; A. S. Tacke, coxswain; J. G. Patterson, ordinary seaman; A. N. Dorsett, ordinary seaman."

Another dispatch from San Juan says the accident occurred yesterday morning, while the Massachusetts was at target practice off Culebra island.

Details of the explosion were obtained when the Massachusetts arrived here today. The explosion occurred in the starboard after eight-inch turret, shortly before noon, yesterday, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped injury, although he was standing near the scene of the explosion.

Magnificent discipline was immediately shown by the officers and crew of the battleship. Captain Harry Lee, commanding the marine guard of the vessel, and Ensign Clarence A. Abele immediately flooded the turret with water, and Lieut. Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine, picking up powder charges, to prevent further explosions, while Lieut. William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, whose breech was open. The survivors of the gun's crew when rescued were burned, mutilated and nearly dead.

Robert Rule was from Ohio. He enlisted at Cincinnati, on March 29, 1901, for four years as landsman for training. He was born in Cincinnati, on May 12, 1882. He was a resident of Mount Washington, Ohio, where his father, John A. Rule, lives.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A short cablegram, which came to the navy department from Admiral Higginson at San Juan, P. R., announced the death of A. S. Tacke, the cozswain on the United States battleship Massachusetts, who was injured in the eight-inch gun turret of that vessel Friday. In the admiral's advices Tacke was reported as injured, though the press dispatches later in the day announced his death. The dead man enlisted in the navy from St. Louis. The officials here are awaiting the report of the board of inquiry into the causes leading up to the accident and on its conclusions will depend whether or not a court martial will be necessary.

The following cablegram was received this morning at the Navy department from Rear Admiral Higginson, dated San Juan, January 18:

"Seven dead altogether—Robert Rule, F. H. Loesser, S. F. Malinowsky, K. G. Platt, Andrew Hendrickson, Albert Tacke and Walter W. A. Shert. Two living, Patterson and Dossett. Patterson's recovery probable. Dossett's recovery doubtful. The dead were buried with military honors at San Juan. Massachusetts now at San Juan. Sick men in hospital. Cabled Dunlap for information. Tacke died 3 p. m., Saturday; Shert died Sunday, 7 a. m."

Mrs. Lanstry will have racing stable on American turf this year and expects to win her share of honors.

# LUKBAN'S ATROCITIES.

## An American Soldier Roasted to Death by His Orders.

Manila, Jan. 17.—At the trial of Major Edwin S. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who is charged with unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar, a Spaniard, who was at one time held prisoner by the insurgents, testified that while he was confined at the headquarters of General Lukban, in May of 1900, he saw a prisoner roasted to death. The Spaniard said sticks were driven into the man's body and he was slowly turned over the fire until dead. The body was then left to be devoured by hogs. He did not know the man's name, but thought he was an officer. Several American officers or men were reported captured or missing in Samar in 1900 and the victim is believed to have been one of these.

Other witnesses reviewed the Balangiga and Catubig massacres. The defense produced a letter written by the insurgent leader, Guevarra, in which he admitted that the Balangiga massacre was contrary to the laws of warfare.

Captain Abraham P. Buffington, of the First infantry, testified that Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith had offered protection to the natives and urged them to come inside the American lines. Lieutenant Pratt testified that General Smith, in his orders, directed that the war be waged against able-bodied men, not against women and children.

### Attacked by Bolomen.

Manila, Jan. 17.—Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, while traveling alone in the province of Albay, Luzon, last Wednesday, was attacked by thirty bolomen. Fletcher killed five of his opponents, but was himself wounded. He escaped, however, and formed a party which pursued the bolomen, overtook them and killed six more.

Death sentence has been imposed upon one of the natives who murdered five American soldiers in the cemetery at Binangoman, Luzon, on Decoration day of last year.

### Great Loss of Life.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The official figures show that 4,174 persons lost their lives and that 33,100 houses were destroyed as a result of the recent earthquake at Andijan, Russian Turkestan.


## DID YOU EVER KNOW

**That Improper Food Often Causes the Liquor Habit?**

It's a great proposition to get rid of a taste for liquor by changing food.

"About three years ago," writes a man from Lowry City, Mo., "my appetite failed me and my food disagreed with me. I got weak and nervous and felt dull and entirely unfit for business; then like a fool I went to taking liquor to stimulate an appetite. For a time that seemed to help and I congratulated myself on finding so simple a remedy. But, alas! I had to take more and more all the time until I got so that I could not get along without the whisky, and I was in a pitiable condition.

I tried to quit but that seemed impossible as I needed nourishment and my stomach rejected food and the more whisky I drank the worse I got. I kept fighting this battle for more than two years and almost gave up all hope.

I noticed an advertisement of Grape-Nuts in the paper and concluded to try it. I found I could eat Grape-Nuts with a relish and it was the first food that I found nourished me in a long time. Soon my stomach trouble stopped, my appetite increased, the craving thirst relaxed until all desire for drink was gone. I have used Grape-Nuts constantly for over a year and I am now strong and robust; entirely cured from drink and able to work hard every day. My gratitude for Grape-Nuts is unspeakable as it has saved my life and reputation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



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# When you take a Pill, take a Brandreth Pill

Purely Vegetable.
Always Effective.

*Cures Chronic Constipation.*

Draw the picture up close before your eyes and watch the pill go into the mouth

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions. They are a tonic medicine that regulate, purify and fortify the whole system

**Constipation, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Headache, Pain in Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Jaundice** or disorder arising from impure state of the blood.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. 40 PILLS IN EVERY BOX.


# DE BLOWITZ DEAD.

## Famed European Newspaper Writer Passed Away.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Opper de Blowitz, for many years correspondent of the London Times in Paris, died here last evening. M. de Blowitz experienced an attack of apoplexy a few days ago.

M. de Blowitz was for many years the most famous newspaper correspondent at the French capital and only recently retired from that post. He had not only been a successful getter of news of international importance, through his intimacy with kings and statesmen, but his nickname of "the Times' ambassador" testified to his real power in the world of diplomacy. Born in 1832—in the chateau of Blowitz at Pilsen—he went early to Paris, where he became a teacher of German at the lyceums, and occasionally contributed an article on literary or political subjects to the newspapers. In 1874 he was made a naturalized citizen of the French republic. He became acquainted with Lawrence Oliphant, correspondent of the London Times, and aided

M. DE BLOWITZ

him in important matters, so as to become the natural successor of Oliphant when the latter resigned, some twenty-five years ago.

In the official and diplomatic world at Paris de Blowitz was treated as the representative of a great power rather than as a mere correspondent. He entertained kings and princes; King Edward of England often dined at his house, and the late King of Spain never visited Paris, officially or incognito, without calling upon the little, squat, fat man, who was known as an absolutely safe confidant.

"The secret of the success of M. de Blowitz," wrote one who knew him well, "was the absolute and complete confidence with which he inspired the statesmen, the politicians and the diplomats with whom he was brought into contact, and which he never betrayed. They all felt that they could depend absolutely on his discretion, no matter how great the temptation from a journalistic point of view to do otherwise."

For Spain M. de Blowitz had especial friendship; he sided strongly with that nation in the war between the United States and Spain about Cuba, and after the war he used all his influence to obtain favorable terms of peace for the defeated nation. His course in this matter is said to have brought a severe rebuke from the London Times, which favored the United States.

The American peace commissioners, when they returned from Paris, declared the Times' correspondent was "no gentleman." When the joint labors of the Spanish and American commissions were at an end, De Blowitz had one of his interviews with Senor Rios, the presiding officer of the Spanish deputation. In his report of this interview he quoted the Spaniard as saying that the Americans displayed infinitely bad taste in allowing a number of clerks and underlings to be present at the signing of the articles to gloat over the American "conquest" and to seize pens, inkstands and everything within reach as relics. The Americans flatly denied the truth of this report. They said that Senor Rios did not say anything of the kind and that he was too much of a gentleman to have said so, even if he thought it. His interviewer, on the other hand, they characterized as "no gentleman."

For his services to the French government during the commune insurrection, M. de Blowitz was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and he was known always to use his pen for the advancement of his adopted country. His greatest journalistic feat was probably the obtaining of an advance copy of the treaty concluded by the congress of Berlin in 1878. A princely salary from the Times and the fortune of his wife, an extremely rich woman, made him financially independent, and allowed him to be one of the social leaders of Paris. For many years he was unable to write English, and his dispatches to the Times were in French, which he used with a wit and grace that sometimes lost in translation for English readers.

De Blowitz, though born a Jew, was a fervent Roman Catholic. He was short and fat and much given to bizarre effects in his dress. He married in 1865 Anne Amelia Arraud d'Aquel. He wrote a comedy, Midi a Quatorze Heures, and a number of political pamphlets.

## AN ANGEL ARRESTED.

Mexico City, Jan. 14.—The Chamela Indians in the state of Chiapas are greatly excited over the appearance among them of a beautiful young girl, who, they declare, is an angel descended from heaven.

They celebrated the arrival of the strange visitor with a great feast and threatened an attack on the town of Chamela.

The government sent troops to the place and the alleged celestial visitor has been arrested and the Indians subdued.

Plans have been announced for the proposed expedition in search of the north pole under the patronage of the French Academy of Sciences.


**RUPTURE** SURE CURE at home, book free. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 67, Smithville, N. Y.

**CREAM SEPARATOR FREE**

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 170. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

**Grand** Chance to make a million; several parties wanted to help promote a tremendous mining property in Colorado; $10 required; if hesitate don't answer; Dr. Hembroot, Eden Valley, Minn.

**SOLID** Tested Pipe for sale. C. B. Dunham, Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio.

**One Box** of Fine de Cigars, 50 in box, sent by express, prepaid to any address, on receipt of $1.75. Stephens Bros., Seneca, Ill.

**Ladies!** Use our harmless Remedy for delayed or irregular periods. Great relief; full trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

ATTRACTIVE young lady, immensely wealthy, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; address Vera, 407 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**Ladies** to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago

**MARRY RICH!** Photos and descriptions of hundreds of rich and handsome men and women who want to marry; sealed. Free. C. H. Rowan, Sta. B 1170, Milwaukee, Wis.

**There Is An Open Field** in every neighborhood, especially in the country, for a good collector, and big money in it. You can learn how to get into and successfully work the business by addressing Experience, 718 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.

**BRASS BAND**

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms. Lyon & Healy "Own Make" Instruments are preferred by Levy, Strauss, &c. Lowest prices. Fine Catalog, 1000 Illustrations, mailed free; it gives instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY, 72 Adams St., Chicago.

**MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH**

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $8.00 to $8.50 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDREWS, of Iowa, writes: "I made $8.80 to $8.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel or Gunmetal demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

E. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Siami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

OUR PRICES ON **ELGIN, WALTHAM,**

**FULL JEWELED** watches, and gold filled watches. Warranted 20 years, for the least. Do not buy one cent until you get our prices. Send your name on postal for our latest Free Catalogue.

**THIRTY DAYS TRIAL**

Or we will send you by express C. O. D. $3.75 for the finest adjustable 3 ounce 12 size open face gold filled watch made, with double hunting case, gold plated genuine stem wind and stem set watch, fitted with a fully guaranteed movement, guaranteed by the factory direct to you for 20 years. Examine it at your express office and if you find it equal in appearance to every gold filled watch you ever saw, pay the express agent $3.75 and express charges and it is yours. Send no money, but write for our catalogue and learn how we sell watches, diamonds and everything else direct to the consumer at one profit. Each article is guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Send for catalogue and learn how much you can save on each watch. Mention if you want Gents or Ladies size. DIAMOND JEWELRY CO., Dept. A 53, 92 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN **Wash Your Fat Away** WITH **HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT**

Simple, Harmless and Inexpensive

**EXTERNAL REMEDY**

It removes fat from that part of the body to which it is applied, leaving the natural freshness of youth, leaving no wrinkles or flabiness.

No nauseous drugs that ruin the stomach; no dieting; no change of habits whatever.

The application is simple—its itself. You merely apply the ointment to the part you wish to reduce, then literally "wash the fat away" without injury to the most delicate skin.

WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

On receipt of request, we will send you our book on obesity, which gives cases and facts of the new discovery—a cure by absorption.

THE HOWARD CO., Suite 22a No. 6 West 22d Street, New York.


# FORT SAN CARLOS

## Shelled by the German Gunboat Panther Saturday.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 19.—The German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos at the entrance to the Lake Maracaibo Saturday afternoon for one hour. The fort returned the fire with four guns. The Panther withdrew in the direction of Curacao.

Fort San Carlos is twenty-two miles from Maracaibo and commands the entrance to the lake or inner bay.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received the following letter from General Bello, the commander of the fort:

"Yesterday afternoon at 12:30 Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification or the delivering of an ultimatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force the entrance. After a fight lasting an hour during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther was obliged to abandon the fight and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage and only three men were wounded."

### Monument to Von Ketteler.

Pekin, Jan. 17.—The monument to Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister who was killed in Pekin shortly after the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, will be dedicated tomorrow. Chinese and German officials participating in the ceremonies. The monument is a white marble arch spanning the principal business street at the spot where Baron Von Ketteler was assassinated.

### Wireless Messages to England.

London, Jan. 17.—Cuthbert Hall states that wireless telegraphic messages of a private character are now passing regularly between England and Canada.


## Publishers' Column

**The Blade**

**Premium List**

**Contains Something You Need.**

**Send For It.**

**It Costs You Nothing.**

**The Blade**
**Toledo, O.**

## SACRED PICTURES AND THEIR TEACHINGS

Grand Old Pictures from the Grand Old Book.

We have also a limited number of Sacred Pictures. This is a large book, 8x10 inches, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated. This book sold for $2.50, and while they last we will send them postpaid by mail for $1.00 each. Order at once. THE BLADE.

## The STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA

### A Summary of Universal Knowledge.

We have on hand a limited number of the Standard Encyclopedia which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building. This work contains 904 pages, 1,000 illustrations, gives the pronunciation of every subject title. It is a work for teachers, pupils and families. The book is in cloth binding and has always sold for $3.00. We offer them to you, while they last, for $1.00 each, all charges prepaid. If you want one, order at once. THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Our Presidents

### From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

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|---|---|
| No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | $14.30 |
| No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 11.65 |
| No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 15.90 |
| No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 13.25 |
| No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 12.20 |
| No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 9.75 |
| No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 13.75 |
| No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 11.30 |

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 5.60 |
| No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 7.20 |

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 12.15 |
| No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 14.00 |
| No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 11.35 |
| No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 13.20 |

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Teaspoons | 85c |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | $1.50 |
| ½ doz. Table Spoons | 1.60 |
| ½ doz. Knives and Forks | 3.75 |

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

**READ THE OFFER:**

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

**2458—Bedloe Frock.**

Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For suitings, silk and cotton fabrics, this little dress is especially desirable. The plain waist has slight gathers at the neck in front, and the fullness at the waist-line pouches

softly over the belt. The slight fullness in the back is taken up in gathers. It may be worn with or without the fancy strap collar which is composed of two circular ruffles joined under a shaped band which buttons to the waist in front. The pretty bishop sleeve is completed by a deep cuff. The skirt is in three pieces and the fullness in the back may be gathered or made in a double box plait, as preferred. Stitched straps and buttons outline the front gore of skirt, and the lower edge is completed by a three-inch hem. A very dainty frock is made of rose-colored silk-striped challie, with collars and cuffs of white taffeta overlaid with cream lace. Make the belt of a darker shade of rose panne velvet. The medium size will require three and one-eighth yards of goods, forty-four inches wide, with three-fourths yard of goods, twenty inches wide, for collar and cuffs.

**2433—Nordica Coat.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This charming variation of the fashionable Monte Carlo coat is most suitable for black velvet, taffeta silk, moire or peau de soie, although the fine smooth-faced cloaking fabrics in light tan and black are also used, and, of course, are much warmer for mid-winter wear. It is adjusted by shoulder and under arm seams and has an inverted plait in the

fronts and center of back. The circular shoulder ruffles produce the popular cape effect, and also give additional warmth. The shaped band is overlaid with fancy guimpe in black and white, while the closing is made by hooks and eyes. Braid frogs are used as ornaments and the protective Medici collar and cuffs may be edged with fur or guimpe. The skirt is a circular model with the fullness at the top disposed of in an inverted box plait and darts. Tucks outline the flounce and a deep hem finishes the lower edge. The coat will require six and three-fourths yards of goods in the medium size.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds.

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**


### After the Standard.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Reichstag today adopted, by 143 to 70 votes, the tariff committee's resolution, asking the government to consider whether it is not in the interests of the nation to place a differential duty on

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

Heaven's reward is not to him who counts the cost of service, but to him who serves, whatever the cost.

**Thursday.**

The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything, said Theodore Roosevelt.

**Friday.**

To entertain no possible fear or doubt about the upshot of things—to be yourself, to have measureless Trust: Perhaps that is best of all.

**Saturday.**

Good fortune is in going on—not in going back.

**Sunday.**

"Hard? Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task. Conquer or die.
It must be learned. Learn it, then, patiently."

**Monday.**

If, little by little, you have been building up an atmosphere of sickness and worry, you have the power to overcome it. The question is, will you use that power?

**Tuesday.**

Soberly and with clear eyes believe in your time and place. There is not, there never has been, a better time and place to live in. Only with this belief can you believe in hope.

## A Possible Step Backward ---Strong Protests Necessary

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Know, then, that man shall not return
And seek the brutish past—
The jungle he has left—to learn
To scale the heights at last."
—Ernest Crosbie.

A step backward in a path once taken towards a higher ideal is always unfortunate.

It is even more than that—for the demoralization is greater than what was produced by the unrecognized evil.

Years ago, in the "brutish past," human life was but lightly regarded—human suffering brought no wide spread consideration. Gradually a change has been wrought. Through the thought and effort of those whose hearts were touched by the divine fire of compassion, life, with all that it involves, has become more sacred, and though still "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," yet public sentiment has been created and laws have been enacted, tending to bring better conditions.

Still greater progress than this has been made. Not only has the brutality of human beings towards each other been diminished, but cruelty to animals is greatly lessened. The truth that all life has the same divine origin and has thus certain inalienable rights is slowly making its way.

Witness the work of the American Humane association in the United States, of which Hon. James M. Brown, of Toledo, is president. This association is a league of some 230 societies, organized for the prevention of cruelty to children and to animals throughout this country. Its influence and power are constantly growing and extending as the work to be effected is understood.

One of its recent movements demands more than a passing notice, inasmuch as it is directed against a step backward into "the brutish past," which will be taken, unless the people make it evident that they will have none of it. The story, briefly told, runs in this wise:

Attention having been directed to the horrors accompanying the transportation of live stock by railway, through the investigations made by the Humane association and others interested, congress passed a law, in 1878, that no railroad company should confine animals in cars for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feed for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless storm or accident prevent such unloading.

This was recognized as an excellent law and under its provisions most of the interstate railways established 28-hour feeding and watering stations, and a limited number of improved cars were built and placed upon these roads for the comfort of the poor creatures which were to be shipped to their death—in other words to be killed and eaten by the people.

It must be at once evident to anyone that for such a purpose, it is of the utmost importance that they reach their journey's end in as good a condition as possible. It was for this reason even more than humanitarian consideration for the animals themselves that led to the making of the law.

Today a bill is before the senate of the United States to amend this law so as to make it legal to confine live stock 40 hours, instead of 28, without food, water or rest while in transit. Horrible as this is, the bill has been rushed through the house of representatives and probably will pass the senate in the same way, unless the earnest protests now being made by the Humane association and others have the effect of bringing the right thought to bear upon the subject.

By whose influence is this being done? The question is easily answered. The shippers, through the National Live Stock association, are seeking to do this great wrong. And why? To save the extra dollars which it costs in transportation to stop at feeding places, and which the railways oblige them to pay, thus diminishing their profits.

Only think of it! Forty hours in the heat of summer and the cold of winter, crowded into dirty cars—for, unfortunately, the use of the comfortable palace cars is not compulsory or general—standing upright, without food, drink, or rest of position! And all this a matter of dollar and cents! It must be this, because the shippers have repeatedly acknowledged, as the records show, that cattle need change, rest, feed and water as often as called for by the law passed in 1878.

Investigation has shown that even though the law exists, great cruelty has been and is exercised in moving stock; that they often arrive at their journey's end in a horrible condition, frantic with pain, frenzied with thirst, and, altogether unfit for the use to which they are to be put immediately. And even the small protection they have had by the limitation of hours is to be taken away.

The fear that this may be so brings

"Visions of cattle trains, foodless and waterless, in frigid cold and torrid heat for weary days."

It has been said that it is not for the interest of the shippers themselves to neglect their cattle in transit. If they hold that to be true why do they not obey the 28-hour law, or provide what are known as cattle palace cars for the comfort of their animals? In fact they say, so it is stated upon good authority, that if a third die from thirst and lack of care, the loss is less than the cost of stopping at the feeding places. It is for this reason, to make legal a 40-hours' journey, without change, that it is sought to amend the present law.

If the effect of this attempt shall be to arouse people to a realization of what it means, then it is a good thing that it is made.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart."

Aside from humanitarian considerations, there is another of vital importance. These cattle, whatever their condition, are to be killed for food. It is well known that the meat from animals which, from any cause, are not in the best of health or are in a state of excitement, is absolutely unsafe and productive of disease. This is too well understood to need argument.

In view of these facts protests against the passage of this amendment cannot be too strong or too vigorous. Women should take hold of this matter, for it is a menace to their families. Protest with tongue and pen, wherever and whenever it is possible. Do not be deceived by the plea that the use of palace cars will allow the cattle to go in comfort for 40 hours. Palace cars are not, as I said before, generally provided. The result of this law will be to add to the power already possessed of torturing these poor animals for the sake of gain.

There is no higher proof of the spiritual progress of an individual or a nation than the respect for life, the desire to diminish suffering, the regard for the rights of everything that lives. The present movement is an opportunity to deepen this feeling by giving it cordial sympathy and support; to show, in every way possible, that this people is not to be pushed backward into the "brutish past" and away from its higher ideals in order to minister to a passion of greed for wealth.

## The Cozy Corner

### PERFECT PEACE.

I lay me down to sleep,
With little care
Whether my waking find
Me here, or there.

A bowing, burdened head
That only asks to rest
Unquestioning, upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
Its cunning now;
To march the weary march
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold
Nor strong—all that is past
I am ready not to do,
At last, at last.

My half-day's work is done,
And this is all my part—
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasp His banner still,
Though all the blue be dim—
These stripes, as well as stars,
Lead after Him.
—Mary Woolsey Howland.

**Why Not?**

Dear Household Friends:—If we may judge from the number of answers sent to the one afflicted with tetter it is certain that there is no lack of good feeling, or of ability to write, among the men and women who read The Blade. If this is so, why cannot these same persons send us letters on other subjects—letters that would be just as helpful in other lines? There are many young housekeepers among us—and I am one of the most ignorant ones—who would be grateful for suggestions of how to manage the housework, the care of the milk and butter, and the care of the children—I put them last, because they are the best.

Possibly, too, there are young men who would profit by advice and suggestions in their work; at any rate, the older men might try to help them.

So, dear friends, do not force us to have the tetter, or some other dreadful thing, before we can have the benefit of your experiences in the things that make for happy homes and happy housekeepers. The very things that seem so easy to you may be the ones that are perfect bugbears to us, and if explained in a home-y sort of a way would be much more easily understood than if scientific terms were used.—Addie T. D., Indiana.

**A Kind Offer.**

I will send church or temperance papers to any address—postage to be included in the order. These are past numbers of the papers, but contain much excellent reading.—Miss E. C. Torrence, Latrobe, Pa.

**A Beautiful Gift for All Seasons.**

A friend tells of some things she made for Christmas gifts this season which would be appropriate for any season and which could not fail to be appreciated by everyone fortunate enough to receive them.

A book, about three by four and a-half inches in size, was cut from white paper, and on each leaf was written some elevating and helpful thought; in many instances these were taken from the Keynotes of Harmony. These leaves were sewed together and placed in a cover of heavy paper, decorated with a little flower and a sentence descriptive of the purpose of the book.

It was just the size to be convenient to be picked up in the odd moments, when one sits down to rest, and each page gave material for thought during the hours when the mind was at liberty.

This idea could be carried out in many ways. One who was skillful with pencil or brush could illustrate the pages, making them appeal to the sense of the beautiful as well as to the thought.

During a summer vacation a possessor of a kodak might make a collection of views which could be placed in such a book, with an apt quotation accompanying each.

Clippings of illustrations from magazines and papers can be utilized in the same way. These little books, showing, as they do, thoughtfulness and the personal work of the giver, will always be an acceptable gift in any season, and will serve as reminders of happy days spent with our friends in vacation time.

**How Shall We Attain to the Higher Life?**

Like many another woman I have had yearnings for the Higher Life of which so many of our best men and women are writing. I feel in my inmost heart a desire to rise above the petty cares and trials of my everyday life; above the worries of "what shall we eat, or drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed." I am weary of the carking cares of washing day, of baking day, of how to manage to keep Bridget or Gretchen satisfied and contented and at the same time preserve my own self-respect; of the making and the mending; the planning how to make one dollar do the work of two. I am discouraged in my efforts to make the wheels of my little universe of home go smoothly and long to attain to a condition of life that will enable me to look over and beyond these things to something more soul-satisfying.

And now comes the question of how shall I compass the desired result. In what direction must I train my energies to achieve this Higher Life. From the preacher, I hear that the true and only way is to devote my life to the study and contemplation of spiritual things as taught by the church; the scientist tells me to study Nature and thus come closer to Nature's God in whom lies the secret of the highest life. I find those who teach that pure morality in life is sufficient; some who hold that to conscientiously do the duty that lies nearest will produce the desired result, while others, equally learned, advise starving and eliminating the physical being, that the spiritual body may be more perfectly developed.

All of these have I studied to my great mystification and now I read in a standard magazine, a learned essay proving that the Higher Life of a nation—individually and collectively—is based upon a proper attention to pure food and proper cooking, while in another equally reliable paper, the statement is made that "no one can be healthy or happy, or pure, or even good," (please note the "even" good) unless they use a certain brand of soap!

Ah, me! must I think that the higher life is the result of evolution, or of a series of experiments beginning with the cleanliness resulting from using a particular brand of soap, and passing onward and upward through the means of good cooking of pure foods; a moral life; a study of Nature; a mortification of the flesh; a knowledge and obedience to the rules laid down by the church; a freedom from the arbitrary rules of conventional life and—what more? Can any one tell me?—A Would-be-Good.

**Mourning Etiquette.**

"A Widow" asks how long it is considered proper for her to wear mourning for her "departed husband." There is no absolute rule for this or any other mourning. Custom demands that a widow shall wear a veil and widow's bonnet for at least six months; if she wishes to lighten the mourning at the end of that time she may dispense with the long veil and wear something lighter in weight and material than the crape. A lace veil with a crape border is usually worn.

A widow is not expected to put on colors for three years after the death of her husband, though some do so at the expiration of two years, having in that time lightened the mourning garb through the shades of lavender and white.

On the other hand, many women, especially elder ones, never leave off the black garments, though wearing no crape.

In the time of wearing mourning garments, as well as wearing them at all, the feelings of the mourner should be the criterion. Fortunately, for the health of women, the custom of swathing themselves in heavy crape, from head to foot, is becoming obsolete, and many women who think for themselves are sensible enough never to put on the long, heavy veil.

Mrs. A. B. R. asks if paper doylers are not proper to use at afternoon teas and small parties where refreshments are not served at the table, where they may be obtained and at what price.

These paper napkins come in very beautiful patterns, resembling drawn work. They are made purposely for such entertainments as Mrs. R. mentions and can be procured of any stationer or dealer in fancy goods. The price is usually from eight to ten cents a dozen for the finest drawn work and twenty-five cents a hundred for plain ones.

To several correspondents who have written to ask for the address of publishers of books advertised in The Blade, the literary editor says it is perfectly safe to write to the publishers whose names is given with the notice of the book.

## THE COOK.

**Home-Made Candles.**

During the long winter evenings, the children enjoy nothing better than making candy, and that which they make from pure materials, is much better for them to eat than some that is bought at the store. The expense and trouble is not great—not half that of good candies when purchased.

**Chocolate Almonds.**

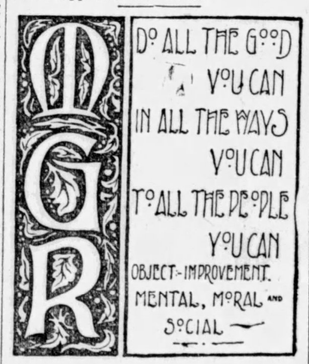
Blanch the almonds by pouring hot water over them and letting them stand for a few minutes; then pour off the hot water and cover the nuts with cold water; this will cause the brown skins to rub off easily. Break into bits and melt over hot water, some sweet chocolate. When melted, but a blanched nut meat on the point of a hat pin and dip it into the melted chocolate. Place on a waxed paper to dry, and if a second dipping is given when the first is dry, it is an improvement.

**Coffee Fudge.**

Boil together until it ropes, two cupfuls of white sugar, one-half cupful strong coffee; add one cupful of chopped nut meats when the sugar and coffee have cooked sufficiently; remove from the fire and beat until it creams. Pour on buttered tins to cool and mark in squares just before it hardens.

**Chocolate Nut-Bar.**

One cupful of molasses, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful grated chocolate, butter the size of an egg and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil until it will harden when dropped in water, stir in chopped nut meats and pour on buttered tins to cool. Before it commences to harden, mark off into bars with a knife dipped in cold water.




In order to give each state due honor in the matter of entertaining the M. G. R., Miss Prudence will, for a time at least, devote the day each week to some one, or two states, according as they are represented by the membership. This week Indiana and Michigan will do the honors.

First comes our ever-welcome "Isabel"—Just hear those boys boast because they have dug apples! Why, I've even dug potatoes, without expecting praise for it.

I think it was "Brother Jonathan" who put the question of man and dogs vs. wife and broomstick. I certainly have more respect for the dogs than for the man, and if he would spend the money he pays for taxes and food for these four-footed friends, upon his wife and family in the way of food and clothing, and would lavish upon his wife one-half of the affection that he devotes to his dogs, he would find that she would be more loving and faithful than a dozen canines.

QUIEN SABA.

Mrs. "New England Girl," I hate to say it, but, either you are very plain looking, or it is not often you do the chores, else why should those cows become so frightened at the sight of you? At our house, the cows, pigs, calves, etc., are so very kind and affectionate that I am able to have all of the chores done, and when the "good man" comes home he has only to come in and sit down by the fire and be comfortable.

My vote goes for "Illi Nois" as the best story writer. If girls would believe that father and mother oppose their plans only because they love their children so well, and from a desire to assure their future happiness, so many would not have to learn such bitter lessons by experience.

And, dear girl, drunkenness is not the only sin to be condemned in the man who would like to marry you. Selfishness, the use of profane language, meddling, bossiness and dozens of others faults that I could mention, will make a woman's life miserable. It is better, far better, to be the oldest old maid, than to marry a man who habitually indulges in such vices.

Of course, no man is perfect—we don't expect that—but every one can be halfway decent if he knows he has to be, and it is the duty of every girl to teach him that he does "have to be," before she will marry him.

"Oregon Bach" is second in story writing. What kind of people must they be who would let a ten-year-old boy stay alone, even one night, and under such circumstances? There are none such out here in Indiana.—"Isabel."

Next we have a word from "The Little Sister," who also hails from Indiana, though she was accredited, by mistake, to Oregon:

Dear M. G. R.—I am a stranger to all of you, but I would like to come in, and wish for you—not a Happy New Year—but a year that, at its close, may bring to each one no need of regret for the deeds that have been done or left undone. Longfellow tells us that

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
is our destined end and way,
But to act that each tomorrow
Finds us further than today.

So may we all, at the close of the year that is now unfolding before us, find ourselves farther on the straight and narrow way that leads to eternal happiness, than we were at the close of 1902, and may we ever pray:

Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

I quite approve of "Oregon Maid's" plan for making others happy, and would suggest as a supplement to it that when possible for an invalid to receive company, the young people do not forget to call upon, him, or her quite often, to cheer him with friendly conversation and little items of news that may be of interest to one confined to the house. If one has a gift for singing, it can be made a source of great pleasure to others if used rightly.

We often fail to think of the blessing and comfort that may be carried into the life of one who is shut in away from the busy world, by a cheery visit from a friend.

It seems to me that the serial story is "flowing smoothly," in spite of its name, and congratulations are due the authors who are giving us so much pleasure.—"The Little Sister," Ind.

Following the "Little Sister" comes "Wes," also from Indiana, who in a very brief, well written letter makes a promise that we trust she will fulfill soon:

I have long felt a deep interest in the M. G. R. column, but have hesitated to ask for admittance to the goodly company, lest I could not write anything of general interest."

If I may be welcomed, I will come soon again and tell of how one of my ancestors came to America from the old country, and how he frightened some of the people.—"Wes," Ind.

Just across the border comes a new friend—"Michigan Mollie," who thus makes her bow to the Merry-Go-Rounds: Like many others, I am asking for a place in your midst—just a standing room will do—for who could withstand the temptation to belong to such a company of bright and intelligent workers—a company that grows more interesting every week.

I live in the southern and unpicturesque portion of the Wolverine state, within two hours' ride of the home of The Toledo Blade. I am a farmer's daughter, and can sympathize in many ways with "New England Girl." I think that Mr. "New England" should feel proud of his wife, who, I believe, is a devoted wife, and excellent housekeeper as well as a shining light in the M. G. R.

If "Dakota Bach" only knew how anxiously we are waiting for the remainder of the story of his wonderful adventure, I am sure he would send it.

"Lady Clare," Florida, though by nature I am not an envious person, this cold weather and the scarcity of coal, in our northern home, makes me envious of your home in the land of flowers.

"Pennimite Jake," your letters are very interesting; come again.

There are many others whom I would like to thank, individually, for the interesting and helpful letters they have sent, but fear I am already taking more space than can be allowed to a newcomer, so wishing you all a happy new year, I will take my leave.—"Michigan Mollie."

It is great pleasure to see at the head of our column this week, a picture of one of our oldest and most reliable members—"Quien Saba." The letter that should have accompanied this, will, we hope, follow soon.

And why cannot we be favored with more of these pictures? They seem to bring us into a better acquaintance with one another, and through them and the letters, we shall have an idea of who and what the membership of the M. G. R. is composed.

In sending photographs remember that a large, clear picture will be reproduced much more exactly than a small one. Indeed, the very small ones cannot be used. Address all pictures and letters to Toledo Blade, Toledo, O., M. G. R. department.

## Banner Puzzlers

**For December.**

*New Work—Metta*
*Solutions—W. P. E.*

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was one of the greatest of musical composers, born at Salzburg, January 27, 1756. At the age of four years he commenced the composition of music, and when 13 was appointed director of the Archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. In 1770 he composed his first opera, and at the age of 16 had produced two requiems and a stabat mater, numerous offertories, hymns and motets, 4 operas, 2 cantatas, 13 symphonies, 24 pianoforte sonatas, not to mention very many minor pieces. In 1779 he was appointed royal composer to the imperial court at Vienna, and took up his residence there. His best work was done between this time and the date of his death, which occurred December 5, 1791.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in cheerful, but not in gay;
My second in opera, not in play;
My third is in nosegay, but not in flow'r;
My fourth in sympathy, not in power.
My fifth is in tree-top, but not in leaf.
My sixth in agony, not in grief;
My seventh's in novel, but not in book;
My eighth in compliment, not in look;
My ninth is in even, but not in night;
My tenth in wilfulness, not in spite;
My eleventh is in easy, but not in hard;
My twelfth in butterine, not in lard;
My thirteenth's in empty, but not in cold;
My fourteenth in resolute, not in bold.
These letters, when found, will spell out the name
Of her who was won by our "Who Was He's" fame.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A female servant.
2.—Within.
3.—To reverse.
4.—To suspend.
5.—Disgrace. (Last two letters reversed.)
6.—Same as 2.
7.—A pigeon. (Last two letters reversed.)
8.—A girl's name.
9.—Same as 3.
10.—To work for.
11.—Indicating one-half.

The primals give the name of our Who Was He's first opera; the finals, that of his most famous opera.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 1st is myself; my 1st, 2nd and 3rd, signifies that I act. my 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, is a sign; my 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th once appeared on the wall of a king's palace, much to his discomfiture; my 8th helps me to exclaim. My whole is the name of an opera, written by our Who Was He, to establish the high order of his ability to the satisfaction of the family of the girl of his choice, thus winning their consent to his marriage.

5.—QUOTATION.

Of whom and by whom was it said:
"No composer has ever combined genius and learning in such perfect proportions."

**Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 8.**

1—Charles Sumner.

2—E-got-ist, dog-matic, cat-alogue, cranium, crow-bar, bear-wren (barren), bar-on.

3.—12x12 equals 144, divided by (4x1) equals 36. Sq. rt. of 36 is 6.6x1 equals 6, and 6x4 equals 24. Hence, 1 set cost $6.00, and the other $24.00.

4.—Words forming double acrostic: Mesha, Achor, Roala, Achim, Primals—Mara (changed from Naomi), Finals—Aram.

5.—The first rose ever seen was given to Harpocrates, the god of silence, by Cupid to induce the former not to betray Venus in her questionable proceedings. From this myth the ancients made it the symbol of silence, and it was customary to place a rose above their heads in their banqueting rooms, in order to intimate that nothing said or done there was to be told of outside.

6—Ralph Waldo Emerson said:
"In writing my thoughts I seek no order, or harmony, or result."

**The Good, Kind World.**

A little girl was trying to get her small brother across the chaos of lower Broadway. He clung to her with one hand, and with the other clasped his ragged jacket as if for courage and support. Twice they started to cross and twice they retreated. The girl looked about her for help. She let several unpromising people pass her. Then says the New York Mail and Express she found a friend.

A shuffling, limping, ignorant negro boy approached, whistling thoughtlessly. She saw something in his face that other people did not see.

"Please, won't you help me'n my brother 'cross the street?" she asked, with confidence. The negro smiled charmingly. A genuine lovely look came over his dirty face.

"Come on, kid!" he said, seizing the small boy by the hand, and plunged ahead among the cars and horses, the two in tow behind him. They ran on without looking around, and he returned singing unconsciously the words of the popular song:

"Everybody's awful good to me!"

## A Storiette for Women.

THE SECRET OF HER BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Ida and Marian sat talking in the dressing room.

"I tell you what it is Marian (and she drew her chair closer), your complexion has undergone a great change. You look so different, quite different from what you did three months ago."

"Do I look so changed?" asked Marian innocently.

"Of course you do, and you know you do. That is the aggravating part of it, deary. Come, tell me. Have you been making up?"

Marian answered with a laugh.

"What a beast you are. What sort of rouge do you use to get that color?"

Just then brother Tom came in, having returned from the medical college on his holiday vacation.

"What was Ida calling you names for, Sis?" asked brother Tom.

"I want to know where she gets that stuff she puts on her face to give her that color and she won't tell me."

"Marian did not get that color from any shop, if that's what you mean," said Tom seriously.

"Marian can fool you as well as she fools everybody else," said Ida.

Brother Tom shook his head.

"The leopard cannot change his spots, and a girl cannot change her complexion," persisted Ida.

"Anything can be done if you only know how," said Tom. "I'll tell you how to do it. In the first place, you girls do not look after your physical conditions seriously enough. A young and growing girl (and mature people as well) should occasionally use a gentle laxative pill. I think Dr. R. V. Pierce, who founded the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N.Y., has the best, and they can readily be obtained at almost every drug store. They are called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have examined them and know them to be entirely vegetable in their ingredients. They act mildly and gently. Such a laxative should be taken occasionally by every individual when the liver is sluggish, the stomach sour, or the tongue coated. In the second place, the real reason for her beautiful complexion is the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I advised Marian to take this three times a day. She has done so for the past three weeks, and you see the result. It is a medicine which is entirely vegetable and does not contain either alcohol or narcotics. It therefore cannot harm, and I am sure it would do you a great deal of good. Not only does it strengthen, but like the governor on an engine, certainly regulates the entire feminine system."

"Yes," said Marian, "it not only has undoubtedly improved my looks, but I no longer have those nervous feelings, feelings of weariness, backache and terrible blue spells. Then too, Ida, it has taken away those black circles or rings which you used to see under my eyes. Is it not true?"

"This is what a lady wrote me concerning the good the Favorite Prescription might do me if I took it. I found her name and address in one of those little memorandum books of Dr. Pierce that are distributed from house to house. Here it is:

"I wish to inform you how much Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has benefited me," wrote Mrs. Ray Traver, of Medusa, N. Y. "I call myself cured. My complaints were the usual womanly troubles, which gave me also palpitation of the heart, frequent headaches, and numerous other things. I had almost given up hope of ever being any better but this medicine has worked wonders in my case. Two doctors failed to do me any good and I wrote to Dr. Pierce with but little courage but he wrote such a good, encouraging letter, my husband got five bottles at once, and before I had taken all of the second I felt much better. I shall always speak highly of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am working very hard now, and have been all spring and summer, so far, and feel so proud to think I can. I say to every one it was Dr. Pierce's medicines that cured me."

IT STANDS ALONE.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone, as the one and only remedy for leucorrhea, female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, so absolutely specific and sure in curing these common ailments of women, as to warrant its makers in offering to pay, as they hereby do, the sum of $500 reward for a case of the above maladies which they can not cure. This is a remarkable offer. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

M. U. McClendon, Esq., Merchant Greenridge, Ark., writes: "My wife (Mrs. L. McClendon) was confined to room for some time with indigestion and trouble. Was unable at times to walk across the room. We tried two good doctors as I thought could be found in our part of the country. Neither of them did her any good. Afterward she decided to write to Dr. Pierce for advice. I thought it not wise as I was sure she would be buried before she could receive answer, but she commenced on your remedies and I could see that she was some better by the time she had taken the third bottle. She continued the use of the medicine for a while and now she does all the housework, and stood the examination for life insurance all O. K. Any one who so wishes may write to me at my place of abode."

Miss Emma Weller, who is Secretary of the Young People's Christian Association, at 1818 Madison Avenue, New York City, says: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a friend to sick and tired women, for it cures them when other medicines fail. I know whereof I speak, for I have had experience with it. For fourteen months I had constant headaches; seemed too weak to perform my daily duties, and when the day was over I was too tired to sleep well. I suffered from nervousness and indigestion, and everything I ate distressed me. Doctored with different physicians but received no relief. After reading one of your books I decided to give your 'Favorite Prescription' a trial. Am very glad I did, for I found it was just what I wanted. I commenced to improve at once and kept getting better until after seven weeks, I was entirely cured. I have remained in perfect health ever since, and remain a firm friend of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" is only seeking to make the little more profit afforded by a less meritorious medicine. His profit is your loss. Therefore, turn your back on him as unworthy of your patronage.

*THE COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Address:*
*Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.*


## Here, There, Everywhere.

This is a new department of the Household page, and will contain brief suggestions of useful things drawn from the experience of our subscribers, or taken from good authorities. It can be made very interesting and helpful if our friends will send their individual experiences in the various departments of work that go to make a perfect home.

Just two or three lines—if no more—on something connected with the care of children, or of the saving of time and labor in many ways known to the experienced house-mother, will often relieve the worry and anxiety of the younger women who have but recently taken up these cares. So do not hesitate to write; if you have never yet done so now is a good time to begin to share your knowledge, and the lack of experience in writing will not make your advice or suggestions any the less valuable. Send your difficulties, too, if you have any, for some one to settle for you.

Try making loops for hanging up garments, by cutting strips from an old kid glove and sewing them over a strong twine. You will find them very serviceable as they will not break as easily as those made from the material of the garment.

It is a great saving of coats and cloaks to use regular wire hangers, as these prevent the garment from pulling out of shape when hung up. By covering one of these wires—or if that cannot be procured a section of a hoop—with muslin in which a layer of wadding sprinkled with sachet powder has been placed, and over this a shirred silk cover you can make a very beautiful and acceptable gift for your friend.

When oranges are plentiful, save all the peel and dry it. When the fire in the grate is low, throw on a few pieces of this dried peel and it will not only start the blaze instantly, but will send forth a most agreeable odor through the room. A piece allowed to smoulder on the kitchen stove will drive out all offensive odors from cooking onions, cabbage or other strong vegetables.

If the windows shove up and down hard, rub the inside of the casing with a bit of hard soap; the same treatment applied to the edged of refractory bureau drawers will soon correct their faults.

In case of fire, remember that a handkerchief—preferably a silk one—wet and tied over the face without folding, will absolutely prevent any danger from suffocation from smoke. It will allow free breathing, but will prevent the smoke from entering the lungs.

Never wash your omelet pan or your pancake griddle. Wipe them first with a bit of soft paper, then with a cloth and you will greatly lessen the chances of their sticking to what is put on them.

For an all around good fruit, there is none better than prunes, and there is none so abused in cooking. Prunes, if cooked slowly and for several hours, with the addition of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar to a pound of prunes, will be a very different dish from those cooked in half an hour or so and sweetened until there is no taste in them.

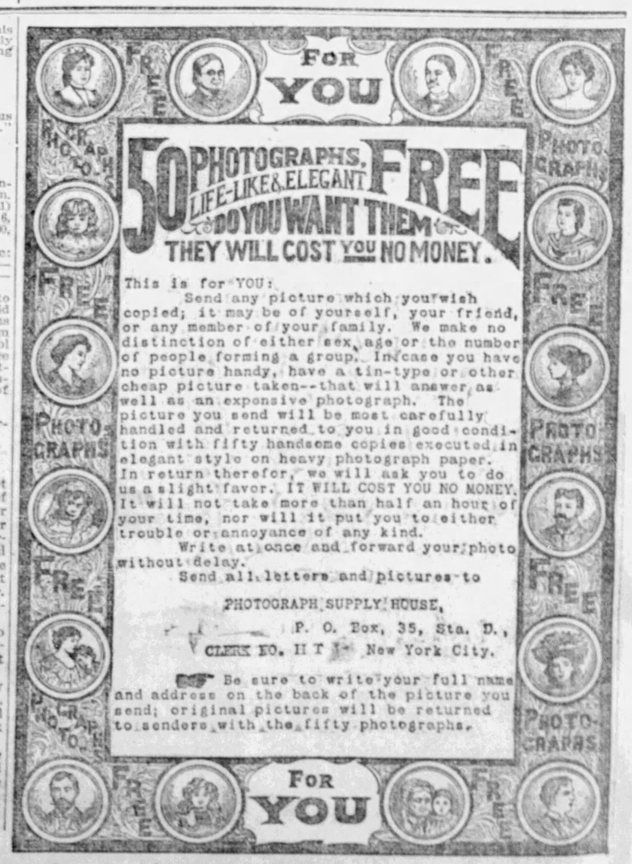
Did you ever try using cold coffee in place of water when mixing cookies? If not, try it the next time you bake and see what an improvement it is.

A St. Louis housekeeper manages to keep her mattresses and pillow-ticks clean in that city of soft coal dust, by making for them covers of calico, gingham or percale. These can be changed and washed as often as necessary, which cannot be done with the ticks, without great trouble. For her pillows she has these close fitting slips of white, and they make the outside covers seem whiter than when placed directly over the denim.

A very useful addition to a baby's layette is a pad for the mother's lap. This is about eighteen inches square and made of quilted muslin with a layer of cotton. Over this is slipped a cover of huck toweling, made as fancy as you please with coarse embroidery, and finished with a scalloped edge in buttonhole stitch. Sometimes the baby's name is embroidered across the top of the cover, in blue silk if for a girl, and pink for a boy. This slip is buttoned over the pad, like a pillow-case, and can be easily removed for laundering.

It is little trouble to make and saves the mother's dress from all danger of being soiled, and is easy for the baby to lie upon.

Many people who claim to be firm are only obstinate and will cause much sorrow and trouble for others rather than allow that they themselves may be mistaken.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## Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

## Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects — buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.


## ST. LOUIS SAFE.

### Leaky Boilers Caused the Big Liner's Slow Voyage.

New York, Jan. 17.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, of which news has been anxiously awaited since Monday, and which was sighted off Nantucket last evening, was off the Sandy Hook lightship at 8 o'clock this morning. She had been delayed the greater part of a week by leaking boilers, but there had been no further trouble and no accidents, and she had declined assistance from at least one passing steamer.

The Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, Boulogne and Plymouth, which arrived in port this morning reported that on January 12, in latitude 48.35, longitude 49.20, she fell in with the St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg, proceeding very slowly. The Pennsylvania steamed close to her and asked the difficulty. Officers of the St. Louis replied that her boilers were leaking, and sent a boat alongside the Pennsylvania in charge of the first officer with letters from the passengers. The first officer reported that the St. Louis' boilers were leaking so badly that the ship could only steam five knots per hour in fine weather. They had on board eight days' provisions and water, and all were in good health. The steamer required no assistance.

The St. Louis left Cherboug January 4 at 1:06 a. m., and arrived at Sandy Hook light at 8:34 this morning, making the passage in 13 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes, an average speed of 9.74 knots. Her day's runs were 341, 289, 332.5, 312, 200, 196.5, 125, 130, 183, 193, 225, 236.5 and 279.5, total distance, 3,043 knots. The first three days the St. Louis made fairly good progress for her ability in the prevailing weather, which was rough and squally, with high cross seas. The speed then became so slow that the passengers began to discuss it and between the rough, story weather and the ship's inability to make speeed they became so indignant that meetings were held. Resolutions were adopted, censuring the steamship company for permitting the passengers to embark on a steamer whose condition was so pitiable. It was decided that these resolutions should be typewritten on shore and given to the press for publication. Many of the passengers expressed great indignation.

On January 9 the steamship's boiler commeneced to leak badly and continued to do so until yesterday. The St. Louis encountered unsually stormy weather throughout. On January 11 and 12 it blew a whole gale from west northwest to northwest, accompanied by violent squalls and snowstorms. On these two days the ship logged only 125 and 130 knots. On January 10, when the saloon passengers learned of the exact condition of the steamer's boilers and engines, they held an indignation meeting in the smoking room and adopted resolutions censuring the International Navigation Company for sending the St. Louis to see in her dangerous condition. A copy of these resolutions was presented to Captain Passow, demanding that the ship's course be headed for Halifax, or that her passengers be transferred to some passing fast westbound steamer, if feasible. A copy of these resolutions also was ordered to be sent to the Associated Press.

nation by the immigration officers.

Many of the first-class passengers declared their intention to enter suits against the company and their cases were placed in the hands of lawyers on board.

## SIR LIANG CHEN'S BRIDE.

Pekin, Jan. 20.—It is now said that Miss Yu, the youngest daughter of the Chinese ambassador to France and his American wife, will be married to Sir Liang Chen, the new Chinese minister to

MISS YU.

the United States, very soon after her arrival home.

Miss Yu and her daughter left Paris on January 9. The exact date of the marriage has not been announced.

Denver, Col., Jan. 20.—The senate has adopted a joint resolution binding the United States senator-elect to favor the election of senators by direct vote of the people.


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You can have THE SATURDAY EVENING POST every week for a year for only $1.00 if sent *NOW*. After February 1st it will cost $2.00.

THE POST is a high-grade illustrated weekly magazine, equal in tone and character to the best monthlies. Handsomely printed — profusely illustrated by the best-known artists, and filled with the best editorial thought and fiction.

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Specially strong features in business stories, and business special articles for young men, by all the leading Bankers, Lawyers, Merchants and Journalists. Special contributors are *Senator Beveridge, Hon. Grover Cleveland, William Allen White, Hon. Charles Emory Smith*, former Postmaster-General, and hundreds of others.

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## GERMAN PRINCESSES HEAD LEAGUE TO REFORM MORALS OF KAISER'S COURT

PRINCESS SAXES MERNIGEN.

DUCHESS URACH.

PRINCESS VICTORIA SHAMBERG LIPPE.

DUCHESS RASTBERG.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Prominent princesses in the German empire are leaders in a league recently formed to raise the morals of the kaiser's court and also of the country at large. The Kaiser's own sisters are in the movement as well as some of the highest of Germany's nobility. The crusade, which is regarded as most extraordinary, is being watched with interest. Among the prominent women in the movement are Princess Victoria Shamberg Lippe, Princess Saxes Mernigen, the Duchess of Rastberg and the Duchess of Urach.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### Summary of Proceedings in House and Senate.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Soon after the senate met, Mr. Jones (Nev.) favorably reported the resolution of Mr. Stewart authorizing the committee on the District of Columbia to send for witnesses in connection with the coal investigation, to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses if necessary. The resolution was agreed to. Consideration of the Vest resolution directing the finance committee to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal was resumed and continued until 2 o'clock, when the resolution went over until tomorrow, after Mr. Tillman had given notice that he would then "string a live wire" and lay the blame for the present coal situation at the door of the President and the attorney general. Mr. Nesbit concluded his remarks in opposition to the statehood bill.

For the first time since the opening of this session of congress, the house was regaled with a lively political debate. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Clark, of Missouri, crossed swords during the general debate on the army appropriation bill, and for two hours both sides of the house cheered on their respective spokesmen. The contest was entirely good-natured. It grew out of a controversy which Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Clark have been carrying on in the newspapers over the former's statement in the house last December that the Democratic party had been wiped out at the last general election. Gen. Grosvenor today undertook, with figures, to sustain his contention, and Mr. Clark, also with figures, to prove that the Democrats had an "even chance" to win the Presidency in 1904. There were several brilliant clashes, and the house and the galleries were greatly entertained. The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa), who argued against the abandonment of the army transport service; Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio), who assailed Edward Atkinson and the anti-imperialists; Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.), who denounced the refusal of the house leaders to allow the consideration of the Indian Territory statehood bill, and who announced a policy of obstruction which he intended to pursue unless consideration were given it; Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), who argued the necessity of tariff revision, and Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), who urged the immediate advisability of placing coal on the free list. The bill providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska was made a continuing order, beginning on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate today acted promptly on the House bill providing rebates of the duty on coal for one year and passed it unanimously, without debate, a few minutes after it was brought over from the House. The Philippine bill also was passed, with an amendment striking out of the bill the section providing for a reserve force of 100,000 trained men, thus removing the objection made against it. An amendment by Mr. Beveridge, exempting certain persons having religious scruples against war from serving in the militia, was also passed. For an hour and a half Mr. Tillman occupied the attention of the Senate in a characteristic speech, in which he denounced trusts and monopolies and severely criticised the attorney general. The statehood bill was up for a short time, during which Mr. McCumber spoke in favor of granting statehood to Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

The bill reported from the ways and means committee to provide for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year was passed in short order by the House today by practically a unanimous vote, 253 to 5. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), from the committee on rules, presented a resolution supplemental to that adopted yesterday directing the committee on merchant marine and fisheries to investigate the coal situation. The resolution authorized sub-committees of the committee to take testimony. It was adopted. Rapid progress was made with the army appropriation bill after the coal bill had been passed. The most important amendments adopted were to increase the number of officers in the signal corps to twenty-three, namely, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, eight captains and eight first lieutenants, and another to prevent the discontinuance of the army transport service without action by Congress.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate passed the Hoar resolution calling upon the President to inform the senate what government is now existing in the island of Guam, and asking why Mabini is detained in that island. Mr. Tillman continued his arraignment of trusts and monopolies, and again charged that the attorney general was responsible primarily for lack of zeal was responsible primarily for lack of zeal in prosecuting trusts. The statehood bill was under discussion for a short time, Mr. Foraker urging the right of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to be admitted into the union. Mr. McLaurin (Miss.) called attention to charges that the people of Indianola, Miss., had been guilty of threats and intimidation against the postmaster, and declared them to be untrue, remarking that his object in bringing the matter to the attention of the senate was in order that his denial might go into the Congressional Record as an answer to those who made the charge. Mr. Fairbanks gave notice that he would call up the immigration bill on Monday.

The house passed the army appropriation bill without further amendment and began consideration of the department of commerce bill, under a special rule making it a continuing order until disposed of. The opposition to the order came from the Democratic side, and was based chiefly on the ground that the transfer of the bureau of labor to the new department would subordinate that bureau to a department which would represent capitalistic interests. The friends of the bill denied the assumption that the head of the new department would be hostile to labor. They maintained that the bill would increase the dignity of the bureau of labor by giving the head of the department a seat in the cabinet. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Mann (Ill.), Corliss (Mich.), Adamson (Ga.), Scott (Kan.) and Hepburn (Iowa) in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Richardson, (Ala.), Gaines (Tenn.), Davis (Fla.), Clayton (Ala.), Shackleford (Mo.), Cochran (Mo.) and Wooten (Texas), against it.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house devoted the day to private war claims, passing about twenty. The most important day were the defeat by a vote of 70 to 30 of a claim of B. F. Moody & Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, for the payment of the amount deducted from their contract for furnishing equipment to the Third Iowa Cavalry by the famous commission which unearthed the army contract fraud in St. Louis in 1883, and the fight of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, against an omnibus resolution to refer 99 southern claims, aggregating $400,000, for stores and supplies taken from the union army during the civil war to the court of claims for finding of fact under the Tucker act. The former bill led in a lively controversy between Messrs. Smith and Hedge, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, was the stenographer of the commission, and was able personally to corroborate Mr. Hedge in his opposition to the bill. The commission in favor of the omnibus claims resolution was too strong for Mr. Payne, but on the final vote the quorum failed. As the previous question had been ordered, the vote on the adoption of the resolution will be the first thing in order in the next calendar day. Among the bills passed was one to pay $5,083 to Mrs. Flora A. Darling for damages growing out of her arrest by the military authorities of New Orleans in 1864 while she was on a flag of truce boat under safe conduct.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The day in the House was devoted to debate upon the Senate bill to establish a department of commerce and labor, a substitute being finally passed by a vote of 137 to 40.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the senate, Mr. Cullom reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. The department of commerce and labor bill, as amended by the house, was referred to the committee on commerce. Mr. Butler, of Texas, objected to consideration by unanimous consent of all bills from the Republican side on the ground that the senators from New York had interfered with a matter purely local to the state of Texas. A discussion arose, which was terminated by Mr. Cullom moving an executive session to consider the Indian reciprocity treaty. After half an hour in executive session, the doors were reopened, and Mr. Foraker continued his remarks favoring statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

The house transacted considerable business today. Several miscellaneous measures were passed, among them the senate Hawaiian fire claims bill. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the third of the regular budgets, was passed, and fair progress was made with the District of Columbia appropriation bill. During consideration of the diplomatic bill, Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) precipitated a discussion concerning the diplomatic and consular service, which took a wide range and led to charges against the United States consular representatives in Mexico by Mr. Slayden (Texas). Mr. McClellan submitted figures to show that the American consulates, compared with those of other first-class countries, were underpaid but overmanned. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) declared the charges against our consular officials were unjustified, maintaining that it was the opinion of European publicists that we have the most efficient consular service in the world. A bill was passed to grant a right of way through the Fort Sill military reservation to the Oklahoma & Western railroad. A bill to revoke the sentence of court-martial against First Lieut. Frank S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, who was dismissed from the army in 1875, and to authorize his appointment and retirement as a first lieutenant, aroused some antagonism, but it was passed.

## CHINA BEGS FOR RELIEF

### Tells the Powers She is Unable to Pay Indemnity.

Pekin, Jan. 20.—China's reply to the note signed by all the ministers of the powers here with the exception of Minister Conger, announcing that the failure of the Chinese government to fulfill its obligations in refusing to pay the war indemnity on a gold basis would entail grave consequences, was received yesterday. It declares that China would accede to the powers' demand, if able to do so, but that it is impossible to make the payments demanded. The Chinese note quotes the messages of the viceroys detailing the impoverished state of the country. It asks the ministers to suggest a plan for relief and renews the request that the customs tariff be placed on a gold basis, suggesting that the average rate of exchange each month be made the payment rate for the following month.

The ministers are awaiting instructions from their governments.

## MISSIONARIES LEFT FEZ.

London, Jan. 15.—Letters received here recently from Fez, Morocco, say that the rapidly growing anti-European sentiment necessitated the hurried departure from that city of the American missionary, Mr. Simpson, and his wife, and three English women. For a few days prior to their departure the women were openly cursed in the streets, the Moors shouting as they passed: "What's this filth in our streets?"

When the American missionaries from Mequinez arrived at Fez, the Moors exclaimed: "Aha, God, we thought they were sending the cursed dogs from us, but they are coming back."

Subsequently a body of armed mountaineers met the women and wheeled round and cursed them in chorus. The missionaries were specially urged from authoritative quarters to leave as soon as possible. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson intend to remain at Tangier for the present.

## NEGRO EDUCATION.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 16.—Virginia school superintendents are emphatic and unanimous in the belief that education of the negro should be confined to the elementary branches and manual training. Each of the 117 superintendents of the cities and counties of the state was asked by the general educational board to answer this question: "What education would you suggest for the negro?"

Of the 117 answers not half a dozen advocate higher education of the blacks. The tary branches and manual training. Each replies are practically unanimous in the negative. A few suggest that education in the literary sense might be pursued by the negro, but at his own and not the state's expense.


PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION


## AN OBJECT LESSON

### In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a tempting tenderloin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, and the cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove the difficulty because they supply that what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

## TAFT'S WARNING.

Manila, Jan. 14.—Governor Taft has sent a circular letter to the provincial governors enjoining them to maintain an impartial attitude in the religious disputes over church property. He directs them to intervene when the peace is disturbed or forcible dispossession is attempted, but instructs the governors of provinces not to interfere where Roman Catholic priests in possession of church property peacefully surrender it to schismatics. The governor says the courts alone must determine the rights of the parties in any dispute on the subject of church property. The provincial governors are directed to transmit the circular letter to the presidentes. It is anticipated that there may be attempts on the parts of schismats to seize occasional churches and the letter was written to point out the proper use of the executive power.

## TRIAL OF MAJOR GLENN.

Manila, Jan. 20—The defense in the trial by court martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn attempted to introduce testimony tending to show that money was collected in the Island of Samar to prosecute Major Glenn and other officers. Evidence showing the existence of a fund was admitted, but the rest was excluded.

Many captured insurgent documents were introduced, confirming previous testimoy regarding the insurgents' system of spies, poisoners, assassins and other violations of the laws of war.

### Thames Frozen Over.

London, Jan. 16.—For the first time in many years the Thames is frozen over. At Marlow the ice is nearly an inch thick. Drifted ice is formed in solid packs on the river at Windsor and Richmond. Intensely cold weather prevails, which has largely increased the number of unemployed, as much outdoor work has been suspended.

## FAMINE IN SWEDEN.

### Seventy Thousand People in Danger of Starvation.

London, Jan. 15.—Telegrams from Stockholm confirm the distressing accounts of famine in northern Sweden.

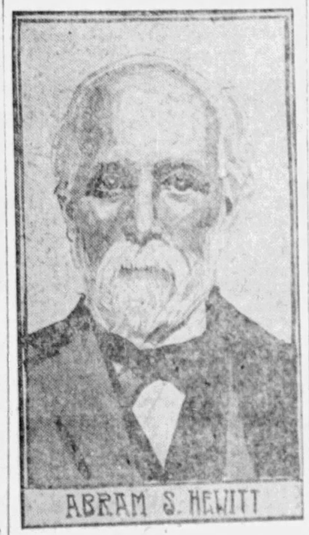
About 70,000 persons are affected by the famine, which extends from the sixty-first to the sixty-seventh degree north latitude, and from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Russian border far into the interior. The starving people are eating pine bark, which is dried, ground into powder, mixed with stewed Iceland moss and made into a kind of famine bread.

Coincident with the failure of the crops is the extreme scarcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty handed. Even ptarmigan, usually found in great numbers in the stricken district, have almost completely disappeared. It is estimted that the expenditure of about $6,300,000 will be necessary to save the population from decimation. Thus far about $200,000 has been subscribed, of which sum over $12,500 was sent by Swedes in the United States. This amount does not include the money necessary to save the cattle, which is of a breed that alone can live through an Arctic winter, or supply seed for the spring sowings.

The peasants are making pathetic sacrifices to avert the extermination of the hardy northern cattle. In previous times of scarcity good fodder was obtainable by mixing reindeer moss and ashen bark. Now this is not available and finely chopped twigs of birch, willow and ash are substituted. The mixture is boiled and fed to the cattle warm, but it is found that the milk of the cattle thus fed leads to typhoid fever. This and other diseases are certain to spread unless relief is hastened. The situation threatens a repetition of the terrible famine of 1867, when thousands died of starvation and typhoid. A special commissioner of the Swedish government, who has just returned from the scene of the distress, emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of immediate plans to abate the distress. His report has caused a most painful impression and will, it is hoped, enhance the national efforts to provide remedial measures. Up to the present, 1,300 car loads, valued at over $100,000, represent the total quantity of provisions and fodder shipped to the famine stricken area.

## ABRAM S. HEWITT DEAD.

New York, Jan. 19.—Abram S. Hewitt, former mayor of New York, for many years representative in Congress, died yesterday in his 81st year, having been critically ill for ten days. With him at the moment of death were his wife, his three sons and three daughters. Mr. Hewitt, who had been in feeble health for some months, was attacked with obstructive jaundice on January 8



ABRAM S. HEWITT

and from the first it was realized by his attending physicians that there was practically no hope for the patient's recovery.

The funeral services, which will be conducted by Bishop Potter, will be held in Calvary church, of which Mr. Hewitt was a member, on Wednesday.

Abram Stevens Hewitt was a business partner of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist who founded Cooper Union, whose daughter he married in 1855. The firm controlled the Trenton Iron company, the New Jersey Iron and Steel company and the Peter Cooper Glue company. Mr. Hewitt was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822, and in 1842 was graduated from Columbia college, which institution honored him with the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He was a member of Congress from New York from 1874 to 1887 and was mayor of New York in 1887-9. He was chairman of the national Democratic committee which in 1876 conducted Tilden's campaign for the presidency and in the memorable contest that followed the election resulting in the choice of Hayes Mr. Hewitt was conspicuous. Mr. Hewitt organized Cooper Union and carried out the plans of Peter Cooper in that institution.

Athens, Jan. 20.—Emperor William has officially informed King George of the approaching visit to Athens of Crown Prince of Germany Frederick William.

## RICH GOLD STRIKE.

### Another Find in Alaska That Is a Bonanza.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19.—A special to the Times from Dawson says:

A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equalled since Bob Henderson told his wonderful story of the Klondike, has been made eighteen miles north of a point on Tanana river, 30 miles from its source. The district is in American territory. Circle has been depopulated and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress. As yet few have reached the discovery.

The holes that have proved the wealth of the country were sunk last winter and the first man to reach Dawson from the new country has just arrived. He is a Japanese named J. Wada, well known in Dawson, where his veracity and honesty is unquestioned. So far the report has not been spread to any extent in Dawson, but the little that has been told has created an excitement that surely means a stampede. The gist of Wada's report is that the district resembles the Klondike in its physical formation, but has a heavier growth of timber. Gold, in widely different kinds, has been found in eight different creeks when Wada left for Dawson on December 29.

The original strike was made on Pedro, a creek running parallel with Tanana, about eighteen miles from the river. This creek is staked for miles.

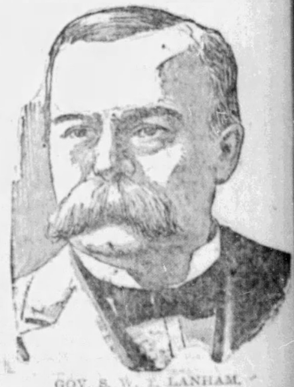
Pedro creek, the discovery creek, has not as yet equalled Gold Stream. Seven cents is the richest found, but its wealth is better indicated in a statement that Costa Brothers sank seven holes to bed rock and found an even run of gold in every one, with a pay streak over eight feet deep right through, with a width of about six hundred feet.

Gold Stream is a big district, three claims (Alaska dimension) wide. It was not yet all staked out when Wada left. About one hundred men are working the ground.

Jack Costa was offered $50,000 for his claim on Gold Stream and refused it.

## GOVERNOR LANHAM.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 20.—The inauguration of Colonel S. W. T. Lanham as governor of Texas took place today in the presence of a great crowd of friends, members of the legislature and other visitors from all parts of the state. At the same time the other state officers chosen at the November election took the oath of office in turn. The inaugural ceremonies were the most brilliant in the history of the state. Tonight the inaugural ball takes place in the capitol, which has been elaborately decorated for the occasion with yards of bunting, hundreds of flags and a profusion of colored incandescent lights.



GOV. S. W. T. LANHAM.

### Through the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, Jan. 16.—In accordance with the sanction of the sultan one of the four Russian torpedo boat destroyers traversed the Dardanelles January 13, bound for Sebastopol. The censor stopped all messages on the subject.


## Weak Men Cured Free

**Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.**

### INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.



## Free to Everyone.

### A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

**Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.**

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

# A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS

REGARDING A MERITORIOUS INVESTMENT.

THE STORY, UP TO DATE, OF THE NOW CELEBRATED

## NATIONAL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

This Company owns the Beck group of mines, which consist of nine regular United States locations, each 600x1,500 feet, covering a surface area of 180 acres of the richest mineral lands in this country, situated at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Thousands of dollars were spent in developing this rich property before a dollar's worth of stock was offered to the general public, and when the first allotment of stock was offered it had become.

**Not a Mining Chance, But a Simple Milling Proposition.**
There was already $200,000 worth of ore on the dump ready for the concentrating mill, with over $2,000,000 worth blocked out in the mines, and beyond this the resources were practically unlimited. Six experts made tests which show double the amount claimed (full report in Prospectus). Stock was then offered to the investing public to pay for the erection of a concentrating mill. The first allotment was offered in November at 10 cents per dollar share. When the time limit on this allotment was reached—December 1st—the allotment was found to be heavily oversubscribed. The second allotment was then offered at 15 cents a share and when the closing date—January 17th—was reached, it, too, was heavily oversubscribed. It was noticeable that a great many subscribers had increased their holdings. Mr. J. P. McCreedy, Western Manager of the Wick Department of the Standard Oil Co., while on a business trip over the Southern Pacific Railroad, stopped off at the mines, unbeknown to us, and the result of that visit is shown in the photographic copy of his letter published herewith, which was sent to us on his return. The third limited allotment is now offered at

**Twenty Cents per Dollar Share**

And past experience shows it will not last long. Those who purchased stock at 10 cents have made 100 PER CENT on their investment, while those who bought at 15 cents have already reaped a profit of 33⅓ PER CENT. The stock, with the completion of the mill, which will be in about six months, will go to par, or more, and those who purchase shares now will

**REAP A PROFIT OF 400 PER CENT,**

or more, and the dividends will provide AN INCOME FOR LIFE.

REMEMBER, this proposition is certain, not problematic. A 100-ton mill on our property will earn our Company at least $500,000.00 YEARLY, at a conservative estimate, and we propose to increase the size of the mill to 500 TONS DAILY in the very near future.

**Management Composed of Business Men**

of recognized ability and known integrity and with records of splendid success in their lines of business.

**... OFFICERS ...**

President, MARK R. SHERMAN, formerly Vice President and Director of the Western State Bank of Chicago.

Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Bank Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department.

Treasurer, EDWIN HEARTT, a practical miner of years of experience, who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of our plant.

The Following Table Shows What You Can Get For Your Money If You Invest Now Before Another Advance.

$2.000 will buy 10,000 shares, par $10,000. $1,000 will buy 5,000 Shares, par $5,000. $500 will buy 1,000 Shares, par $1,000. $100 will buy 500 Shares, par $500. $40 will buy 200 Shares, par $200. $20 will buy 100 Shares, par $100. If you cannot pay the full amount of your subscription in cash, we will accept 25 per cent with your order, 25 per cent in 30 days and the balance, 50 per cent in 60 days.

THE NATIONAL GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO., Suite Z, 70 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WICK DEPARTMENT,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF N. Y.
34 CLARK STREET.

J. P. McCREEDY.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 24, 1902.

National Gold and Silver Mining Co.,
70 La Salle St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—

I subscribed for 5,000 shares of your stock. Since then I have been upon your properties at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, and as a result of my personal investigation you may double my subscription, as I found the mines in every respect as represented in your prospectus.

Yours very truly,

J. P. McCreedy

Write Us to Reserve You a Block of These Shares.

For this allotment will go quickly. Many are having $100 invested in the Elkton, at Cripple Creek, you? Our Prospectus tells the story. It is FREE and the most straightforward story of a mining opportunity ever offered. Write for it to-day. Please mention this paper.

IMMENSE FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN MINING STOCK.

$50 invested in Bassick stock, in 30 days, realized $2,500
$100 invested in the Elkton, at Cripple Creek, realized in about 60 days ... $5,000
$150 invested in Le Roi stock in 1896 realized ... $20,000
These are true statements. Many other companies have given their stockholders even larger returns.


# CUBAN TREATY,

## Reported Favorably to Senate, but Amended.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report the Cuban reciprocity treaty to the Senate with two amendments. The first of these is the guarantee against a further reduction of the sugar tariff, which was adopted yesterday, and the other makes a reduction of 40 per cent on the reduction of the duty on American cattle exported to Cuba, instead of 20 per cent, as provided in the treaty, as it was originally transmitted to the Senate. Senators Bailey and Bacon cast their votes against the resolution for a favorable report, but all the other votes were in the affirmative.

The Senate committee on military affairs today authorized a favorable report on the general staff bill, which passed the House a week ago.

## PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Root has made reply to a resolution requesting his opinion as to the effect of the construction of a system of railroads in the Philippine islands. The secretary says he thinks that railroads there would be beneficial and adds:

"In my opinion an adequate system of railroads in the Philippine islands would reduce greatly the cost of maintaining law and order and of protecting life and property in those islands. I think the difference between the cost of maintaining a stable government with such a system of railroads and maintaining a government of equal efficiency without railroads would be greater than the interest on the money necessary to build and operate the roads. I think sound policy requires that we either should build or procure the building of railroads in the larger islands of the Philippine archipelago without any avoidable delay."


# SENT FREE TO MEN

Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor o Men.

Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

"No Man Is Lost—There Is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Robinson.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2452 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.


# JUDGE DAY FOR SUPREME BENCH.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY.

Washington, Jan. 14.—It can be announced on the most positive authority that Judge Wm. R. Day, of Canton, former secretary of state, and at present a member of the United States circuit court, will be appointed a member of the United States supreme bench upon retirement of Judge Shiras, who goes out next July. A letter offering the place to Judge Day has been written and he will undoubtedly accept. In making the appointment President Roosevelt will be following out the wishes of his predecessor, President McKinley. Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, who had been selected by the President for the place, has cabled, declining the appointment. In this he is actuated by a high sense of duty and a desire to complete his work in the Philippines. This decision Judge Taft made final after the recent remarkable popular demonstration in Manila, when the whole populace pleaded that he retain his place as governor of the Philippines.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Judge Wm. R. Day, who is sitting as a member of the United States court of appeals, when asked about the reported appointment of himself as an assistant justice of the United States supreme court, said he had no information of the appointment. He declined to answer further questions whether he had been consulted by the President with reference to such an appointment.

## SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCES.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The United States supreme court today again passed upon the validity of divorce granted in South Dakota to non-residents. The case was that of Annie Andrews vs. Kate Andrews and the question at issue was that as to which was entitled to administer upon the estate of Charles S. Andrews, whom both women claimed as husband. The record showed that Mrs. Kate Andrews was the first wife and that her husband secured a divorce in South Dakota after remaining there six months, the time required by the statutes of that state.

The supreme court, holding that the decree had been fraudulently secured and refusing to recognize it, recognized the first wife as the legal widow of the deceased Mr. Andrews. That was the holding of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and today's opinion, which was delivered by Justice White, affirmed that holding. He said that Andrews' residence in the state of South Dakota did not constitute legal domicile. The case arose out of the fact that Mr. Andrews' father, Charles H. Andrews, bequeathed certain property "to the wife of my son, Charles Andrews." Justices Brewer, Shiras and Peckham dissented.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the public health and marine hospital service and the representatives of the health authorities of nineteen states, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, met in conference here today to consider the subject of bubonic plague in the United States. Those attending are: California, Dr. Matthew Gardner; Connecticut, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; Colorado, Dr. H. R. Bull; Delaware, Dr. C. W. Cooper; Dr. Alex. Lowber; District of Columbia, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward; Indian Territory, Dr. M. R. Thompson; Iowa, Dr. Kennedy; Indiana, Dr. J. N. Hurty; Louisiana, Dr. Arthur Nolts; Maine, Dr. Charles D. Smith; Maryland, Dr. John S. Fulton; Minnesota, Dr. H. McCracken; New Jersey, Dr. Henry Mitchell; North Carolina, Dr. R. H. Lewis; Pennsylvania, Dr. Benjamin Lee; Rhode Island, Dr. G. F. Swartz; South Carolina, Dr. T. G. Simmons; Vermont, Dr. H. D. Holton; Virginia, Dr. P. A. Giving; New York, Dr. Daniel Lewis; Tennessee, Dr. J. A. Albright.

## COAL ON FREE LIST.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The treasury department today received an official certified copy of the act approved yesterday placing coal on the free list. Upon its receipt the department telegraphed the necessary in structions to collectors of customs throughout the country directing them to put the act into immediate effect. The telegram reads as follows:

"Admit all coal imported on or after fifteenth instant free of duty under the act of fifteenth instant. Copy by mail."

## THOSE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Secretary Shaw has written to the banks that had substitute state and municipal bonds for government bonds as security for public deposits, that he would like to have a resubstitution of government bonds. This is in accordance with the policy announced at the time state and municipals were accepted. They were accepted only on condition that the banks should use the bonds 1 ntil they were released by the substitution as a basis for circulation. It is now expected that the banks will retire this additional circulation and thus release the bonds to be used again as security for deposits.

## TARIFF DISCRIMINATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Lodge today introduced a resolution directing the committee on finance to inquire whether certain countries are discriminating against the United States and if so what law should be passed to give to countries preferential duties which do not discriminate against this country. The resolution refers to the discriminations of France, Germany and Russia against the United States. It went to the table in order to give Senator Aldrich an opportunity to make a statement concerning the subject.

## WILL BE RATIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt was assured today by Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Spooner of their belief that the Cuban reciprocity treaty would be ratified by the senate. The three senators had a conference with the President prior to the cabinet meeting and went over the situation with him carefully. It was stated that the treaty as amended by the foreign relations committee was satisfactory practically to every Republican senator and that the opposition now was confined to the Democratic side.

# PANAMA ABANDONED.

## Secretary Hay Gives Up Hope for Colombia Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 20.—It is understood that Secretary Hay has abondoned hope of reaching a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations now in progress with the Colombian republic, having in view the construction of the Panama canal. He has reported his opinion to the President, who has also been approached by advocates of the Darien route asking that their proposition be investigated before the state department undertakes negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica to secure a right of way for the Nicaragua canal.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon the President, and upon leaders of the house and senate with a view to having the whole question of an isthmian canal thrown back into congress. They desire that that body shall authorize a complete and thorough investigation of the Darien or San Blas route.

Although the isthmian canal commission, under the leadership of Admiral Walker, did look into the merits of that route during its visit to the isthmus, it is claimed that that investigation was only superficial; that the commission was prejudiced against the Darien scheme and did not give it due consideration.

The scheme to authorize a fuller investigation of the Darien route is being strenuously oppossed by the Panama promoters, who see in it their last hope going glimmering. They will fight the proposition to a finish, insisting that the negotiations with Colombia shall be continued until successfully concluded. It is not likely, however, that this will be done.

It is expected that the President will make some sort of an announcement regarding the canal question in the near future. He realizes that nothing can be done with Colombia and strong efforts are being made to secure an official indorsement of the Darien route in the shape of a communication to congress recommending an investigation of that scheme. Whether this will be secured or whether the President will authorize Secretary Hay to proceed with the negotiation of treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica remains to be seen.

In either event the settlement of the isthmian canal question will be delayed for another year or two at least.

# BOWEN IN WASHINGTON

## Minister Arrives to Take Up Venezuelan Matter.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Minister Bowen, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, reached here shortly after noon today, their train from Charleston being five hours late. They were met at the station by their nephew, Hamilton Holt, of New York, and drove at once to the Arlington hotel.

# WEDS RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—The privileged few who were invited to the Connecticut Avenue residence of Paymaster James Hoy, U. S. N., today were interested spectators at the first Greek marriage ever celebrated in Washington. The contracting parties were Miss Martha Hoy, daughter of Paymaster and Mrs. Hoy, and Pierre Regestvensky, second secretary of the Russian embassy.

The ceremony, which took place at noon, was conducted in full accordance with the marriage rites of the Greek church. Father Horotwosky, pastor of

MR. AND MRS. REGESTVENSKY.

the Greek church of St. Nicholas in New York city, officiated. In the parlors of the Hoy residence a temporary altar had been erected, and it was beautifully decorated with lilies and roses. There was no nuptial mass, but earlier in the day Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Mr. Rogestvensky and his bride-to-be attended mass and received Holy Communion.

At the marriage ceremony Count Cassini acted as the father of honor, and represented both the czar and the aged father of the bridegroom. The ambassador, clothed in full court dress, led the bridal procession, bearing on an embroidered cushion two gold rings and two silver rings. In advance of him walked the priest swinging a burning censor. Count Cassini was followed by the bride-elect bearing the two silver crowns used in the marriage rite. Miss Hoy was followed by the maids of honor, who spread the bridal carpet upon which the couple were to kneel. Following the maids of honor came the six official witnesses required by the Russian law.

One of the prettiest features of the ceremony was the exchange of rings and the crowning of both bride and bridegroom. The marriage crowns were brought from the Greek church in New York city and were of silver, richly ornamented with jewels. The officiating priest embraced the bridegroom, wishing him peace and happiness, and then kissed the bride, the maids of honor raising her veil.


# Cancer

A Celebrated Ohio Physician's Marvelous Discovery—How to Cure the Dreaded Cancer in Your Own Home Mailed Free.

This treatment has completely cured hundreds of cases so desperate that noted surgeons refused to operate, declaring them fatal and hopeless.

J. P. Benedict, a prominent merchant of Dover, Ohio, says: "Dr. Curry's Cancer Cure removed in six days a bad cancer on my lip which promptly healed with hardly a perceptible scar."

Chas. Noah, of Lebanon, Ohio, says: "Pen cannot give your remedy permanently cured me in 10 days of large rose cancer on my face."

Mrs. Mary E. Little, of Lincolnton, N. C., writes: "In 17 days your treatment cured me of breast cancer, 12 inches in circumference. How thankful I am!"

Send name and address if you are a sufferer, or if you know of anyone who is, and we will send all necessary information and hundreds of convincing testimonials absolutely free. Address Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., Box 1043, Lebanon, Ohio. Don't fail to write today.



# Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia,

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.


# IN AN UPROAR.

## Two Senatorial Organizations in Colorado.

Denver, Col., Jan. 20.—Two separate senatorial bodies are now in session, one presided over by Lieut.-Gov. Haggett, and composed of Republicans numbering 19, a majority, and another presided over by President Pro Tem. W. H. Adams, a Democrat, and made up of Democrats. The latter have unseated two more Republicans, Messrs. Deck and McDonald. About fifty deputy sheriffs are stationed outside the senate chamber and they are said to be adherents of the Democrats. It was rumored that Lieut.-Gov. Haggett had telephoned Gov. Peabody for troops. This the lieutenant governor denied. The doors leading into the senate chamber and galleries were locked and no one was allowed to pass in or out.

The election of a United States senator to succeed Henry M. Teller depends on the outcome. The cause of the clash is alleged fraud at the election of members of the legislature.

The Republican state central committee met and by a vote of 69 to 31 adopted resolutions condemning the action of the seventeen anti-Wolcott members of the house of representatives in refusing to enter a caucus with the Wolcott supporters and asking for the resignation of State Chairman Fairlie. A very hot session was held. It is understood that Chairman Fairlie, who was elected by the state convention, and not by the committee, will resist any effort to depose him.

The situation quieted down early today with a Democratic majority in possession of the senate chamber. A supply of blankets was sent in to them and they propose to hold the rort until balloting for a United States senator begins today and possibly until the joint ballot on Wednesday.

The Democratic organization has thrown out two regularly elected Republicans and seated two Democrats for the purpose of giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. Meanwhile the Republicans have thrown out seven Democrats, thereby gaining a majority in the senate.

Officers of the military and a number of men last night were held in readiness at the Curtis street armory in case of trouble. Republicans who have filed contests against Democratic legislators which have not been acted upon are said to have been notified by telegraph to come to Denver at once. Efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the parties, but it is believed to be impossible that an agreement will be reached before a ballot for senator is taken. The Democrats claim a majority of two on joint ballot as a result of yesterday's proceedings.

The Republican majority of the house unseated six Democrats, creating a Republican majority of 15 in that body. The Democratic majority of the senate unseated Senator Dick of Huerfano, and Senator McDonald, of Lake, making a Democratic majority of 17 in the senate. Prior to this action Lieut. Gov. Haggott and 11 Republicans in the senate went through the form of unseating 8 Democratic senators, the lieutenant governor declaring various motions carried in spite of the protests of the 24 Democratic senators. Under the orders of the Democratic majority the doorkeepers refused to permit the Republican senators to leave and denied admission to the men that the Republican minority pretended to have seated. The senate therefore remained in continuous session.

Each house will take a separate ballot for senator today and a joint ballot at noon tomorrow.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the Democratic majority adjourned yesterday's session of the senate and at 10 o'clock today's session was opened.

The house convened at 10 o'clock. A strong guard was placed to exclude all persons except members and officers of the house and one reporter for each newspaper. The doors were locked and no person will be permitted to leave the chamber until after the ballot for senator is taken.

# WIRELESS MESSAGES.

## Roosevelt and King Edward Exchange Greetings.

Wellfleet, Mass, Jan. 20.—Marconi has transmitted by wireless telegraph greetings between President Roosevelt and King Edward. Twice within three months he achieved the distinction of sending wireless messages across the Atlantic and the second time, which was late Sunday night, the distance increased over the first triumph about 600 miles.

Marconi's second success was a bit astouishing to both himself and his assistants, in that it came hours before it was expected. At no time has he been willing to admit that he even thought of being able to get into wireless communication with the station at Poldhu before Tuesday or Wednesday, and very likely no attempt would have been made before last evening to do more than attempt the transmission of a few signals, but when the message from President Roosevelt to King Edward arrived at the station Marconi in scanning it conceived the idea of using the letters and words to test the operation of the sending apparatus. He ran through with it just as a person practicing the Morse code might send matter from a book or paper on an idle wire. Poldhu received this test and sent "O. K."

The messages that passed were as follows:

His Majesty, Edward VII, London, England—In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British Empire.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sandringham, Jan. 19, 1903.—The President, White House, Washington, America: I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you through Marconi's trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity.

EDWARD R. and I.

"My whole attention now," Marconi said last night, "is engaged with putting the sending machinery here in perfect order. When that is done Wellfleet and Table Head will turn in perfect order to begin commercial telegraphing. Poldhu will receive my attention very soon, as I expect to get away from here Wednesday or Thursday and sail for England on the Celtic Wednesday week."

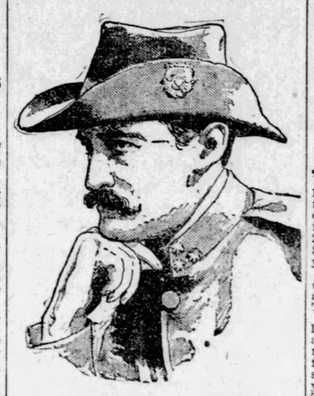
**Herman Resigns.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The resignation of Binger Hermann, of Oregon, as commissioner of the general land office, to take effect February 1, was placed in the hands of the President today. The nomination of W. A. Richards, ex-governor of Wyoming, to succeed him, probably will be submitted to the Senate tomorrow.

# TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON

## Col. Lynch's Cas the First of Its Kind in Many Years.

London, Jan. 20.—The first trial for high treason England has known in nearly three-quarters of a century, was called at the bar today. The case is that of



COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.

Col. Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, who was arrested on June 11 on landing in England from the continent, on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war.

Col. Lynch was sent to South Africa as a war correspondent. But he entered active service on the side of the Boers, and commanded the Second Irish corps. It was while serving against the British forces that he was elected in November, 1901, to represent County Galway in the British parliament.

# THE PLAGUE SPREADING

## People in Mexican Towns Dying Like Sheep.

Bisbee, Ariz., Jan. 20.—Information has been received here that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Toporico, Mexico, 65 miles from Minas Prietaa, state of Sonora. It is also reported that plague has been discovered in small interior towns in Sonora.

Further reports received here are to the effect that there is no plague at Hermosillo and Guayamas.

The Guayamas quarantine against ships from Topolobampo, Mazatlan and even San Francisco is being maintained. The people of Topolobampo are reported to be dying like sheep.

**Steamer on Fire.**

Tralee, Ireland, Jan. 15.—The British steamer Manchester Merchant, from New Orleans Dec. 28, for Manchester, England, anchored in Dingle Bay today on fire. Attempts are being made to scuttle her. The crew has been landed. The fire broke out Jan. 12.

# The Markets.

**WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.**

New York, Jan. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Fuel shortage is still the one seriously disturbing element in the industrial situation. Transporting facilities have been diverted from other merchandise, to the disadvantage of shippers, yet iron furnaces are unable to secure sufficient supplies of coke, and many other manufacturing plants are closed because of inadequate coal deliveries. Mines are more fully operated, but there is no prospect of normal conditions until spring. Extremely low temperature during the past week stimulated distribution of heavy clothing and other seasonable goods. Retail trade was accelerated by the customary clearance sales, especially in dry goods and kindred branches. Traveling men are sending in large orders for spring goods, the volume of advance business surpassing the customary amount for this time of year.

Quiet conditions in the iron and steel markets do not mean dullness or diminishing consumption, but merely the oversold condition of furnaces and mills, together with great uncertainty about keeping plants active on a day to day supply of fuel. Inquiries are numerous, especially in structural lines, but makers are not ready to accept bids until the future appears more definite.

New plans constantly come forward for large office buildings, notably at the west, which means vigorous consumption of structural steel, and the demands from car builders are phenomenal. Practically the entire capacity of the large plants is already booked for six months, and at many concerns the last half of the year will bring no idleness unless orders are canceled.

Eastern manufacturers of footwear are fully employed on spring shoes, but new orders are light for later delivery, although western jobbers purchase freely of fall samples. Quiet conditions in leather have been succeeded by an increased demand for hemlock sole and standard upper, shoe manufacturers placing liberal orders. Last week's slight recovery in the hide market was not sustained. Dry goods trading has increased in volume, buyers arriving in greater numbers, and the prospect favors still more activity in the latter half of the month. There is little disposition to anticipate weakness in the cotton goods division, but immediate needs have apparently grown more pressing. In the woolen goods division the evening of piece dyes was made at an advance, but not as much as some sellers anticipated.

Only moderate fluctuations have occurred in the great staples, with the tendency upward and a conspicuously firm tone in evidence. Higher prices have been charged for refined sugar, and raw grades are firm, but weakness is the feature in coffee, owing to excessive supplies at all points.

Failures for the week numbered 267 in the United States against 334 last year, and 38 in Canada compared with 40 a year ago.

**THE GRAIN MARKETS.**

Toledo, Jan. 20.—Close.—Increased offerings of Argentine wheat of fine quality and a disposition on the part of the Russians to sell freely at the advance prices caused a decline in the Liverpool cables and their failure to respond to yesterday's advance in American markets sent the opening quotations away with a bank. The offerings were free, but Mr. Armour, of Chicago, was in the game and absorbed them readily for awhile. This caused a momentary advance in the Windy City market, but local quotations failed to follow.

The big bull had the traders puzzled and they knew not whether he was buying or selling. The local market was listless during the forenoon and for some time held steady at 5c under yesterday. The weather map is not an unfavorable one and colder rains are reported in Argentine. The northwest markets were not so firm today and Minneapolis suffered a bad break 7½c, nearly selling. Bradstreet's decrease in the world's visible supply amounted to two and one-half million, it attracted very little attention. After the noon hour it became evident that Armour was purchasing heavily and the quotations began to recover. The close was ¼c lower all around. The primary receipts were 718,000; last week, 548,000; last year, 453,000. Shipments, 268,000; last week, 216,000; last year, 181,000. Sixty loads of wheat were reported for export.

The corn market opened at unchanged prices. The offerings were somewhat light, and as the session progressed May made an ⅛c gain. Trading was very moderate. The close was steady, ⅛c higher for May. The primary receipts were 1,220,000; last week, 906,000; last year, 538,000. Shipments, 463,000; last week, 453,000; last year, 346,000.

A steady tone marked the opening in oats. As in corn, the offerings were small and May picked up ⅛c towards midday. The close was firm.

Seed was steady at the opening, but later in the session showed a tendency to advance. Export buying and heavy shipments were the boosting features, and offerings were readily absorbed. Receipts of seed today, 200 bags; shipments, 1,608; last year's receipts, 600 bags; shipments, 200. The close was firm. Three hundred bags estimated for tomorrow's receipts.

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Jan. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | .79 | 79¼ | 79 | 79 | 79¼ |
| Jan. | | | | 79 | 79¼ |
| May | .82¾@½ | 82½ | 81⅞ | 82¼ | 82½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Jan. | | | | 46½ | 46½ |
| May | .44¾ | 44⅝ | 44¼ | 44⅝ | 44¾ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Jan. | | | | 36½ | 36½ |
| May | .36½ | 36⅞ | -- | -- | 36½ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Jan. | .$7.00b | $7.05 | $7.02½ | $7.05 | $7.02½ |
| March | 7.12½ | 7.15 | 7.12½ | 7.15 | 7.12 |
| Rye—No. 2, 53½c. | | | | | |
| Timothy—Prime, $1.90. | | | | | |
| Alsike—Prime, $8.35. | | | | | |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | | | 75¾n | |
| May | .79 | 79⅝ | 78¾ | 79¼a | 79¼@¾a |
| July | .74⅛ | 74⅝ | 74⅛ | 74½a | 74⅝a |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Jan. | .47 | 48⅛ | 47⅛b | 47⅜b | 46⅞b |
| May | .43⅝ | 44⅛ | 43⅜ | 44¼a | 43¾a |
| July | .42⅝ | 43 | 42⅜ | 43b | 42⅝a |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | .35⅜ | 36@⅛ | 35¼ | 36 | 35⅜@½ |
| July | .32 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .82¼⅜ | 82⅝b | 82¼ | 82⅝b | 82⅞a |
| July | .79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79¼ | 79¾a | 79⅞a |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | .48⅞A | 49⅜ | 49 | 49¼a | 48⅝b |
| July | .47⅜a | 48⅛ | 47⅝b | 48⅛a | 47¾a |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .76⅛ | 76¼ | 73 | 76¼b | 76¼ |
| July | .72¾ | 72⅝ | 72b | 72⅝ | 72½b |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | | | | 76¼ | 78¼ |
| July | | | | 78¾a | 73¾ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | | | | 79½b | 79½b |
| July | | | | 79½ | 79½ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | .$17.80 | $17.95 | $17.95 | $17.95 | $17.75 |
| May | .16.45 | 16.72 | 16.42 | 16.72 | 16.45 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Jaa | .10.15 | 10.25 | 10.12 | 10.20 | 10.15 |
| May | .9.50 | 9.62 | 9.50 | 9.62 | 9.47 |
| July | .9.35 | 9.45 | 9.37 | 9.45a | 9.32 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan | .8.92 | 9.10 | 9.00b | 9.10n | 8.92 |
| May | .9.05 | 9.25 | 9.05 | 9.23 | 9.07 |
| July | .8.97 | 9.10 | 9.00 | 9.10 | 8.97 |

**Chicago.**

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Wheat—There has been a big wheat trade—weakness early and firmness finally. Cables were weak, and for a time outside markets showed weakness. All the English markets were some lower, but not as weak at the close as at the opening. Paris was 1¼ cts higher. Argentine reported heavy rains. Antwerp said the Argentine offerings were small. Bromhell said the India drouth was getting serious.

California was still dry. Minneapolis reported further sales of wheat to country millers. There were charters for 200,000 bushels No. 1 northern here, making ½ million chartered in two days. Local crowd did the selling and apparently Armour absorbed the offerings. New York reported 60 loads for export.

Corn—In spite of the eastern car situation, cash and future corn have been firm. The tone has been helped by the falling off in the country offerings, all cash interests reporting this situation exception one firm, which sent very high bids into Nebraska and bought about 200,000 bushels on them.

There was an advance of over a cent in the January on moderate buying by McReynolds and Harris-Gates. The crowd appeared to be short. There has not been a large trade, but the market has been a harder one to buy than to sell.

Oats have been strong, the futures up at one time ⅝c to ¾c, and the cash market up ¼c in spite of eastern car blockade. The small contract stocks seemed to wake up the shorts, only 524,000 bushels standard and 154,000 bushels No. 2.

The opening was easy, but Howe cleaned up the offerings and moved the May over 26c. There was some profit-taking then, enough to set the price back some from the top

Provisions have been firm, having the help of a moderate advance in the hogs. Liverpool was without change on product. There has apparently been an outside demand for ribs. Grain houses were buyers of them, particularly St. Louis houses. Milwaukee was supposed to be a buyer of ribs.

There was pork on the market through Roloson and others. Crowd was in selling mood early, but helped the market up later by covering.

**MONEY AND STOCKS.**

New York, Jan. 20.—Noon—Money on call, steady, ¼ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.125 for demand, and at 482.75@483.875 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484¼ and 487¼@488; commercial bills, 482⅞@483⅝; bar silver, 47¼; Mexican dollars, 37½.

New York, Jan. 20.—Wall St.—Amalgamated Copper rose ¾ and Chicago Great Western preferred ¾ %, in the opening dealings and there were slight fractional gains in Missouri Pacific and Rock Island. Otherwise prices were lower throughout. The decline reached 1¼ in the case of Kansas & Texas preferred. Business was on a light scale.

The decision against the franchise tax by the appellate court at Albany caused buying in the New York public utilities at advance of 1 to 2¼ and effected the market slightly. Hocking Valley and Louisville rose a point each. The market quickly fell back into a heavy and apathetic tone with a declining tendency. St. Louis Southwestern lost 1¼ and Pullman 1½.

The market became almost stagnant. Prominent stocks varied only small fractions in prices. There was a rise of 2 in Commercial Cable and 3 in Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred. Hocking Valley lost its gain and Chicago Terminal preferred fell a point and Sloss & Sheffield Steel 2. Bonds were steady at noon.

The market developed no feature during the noon hour and was practically idle. There was a more pronounced downward swing of prices, which carried off Great Northern preferred, 3. St. Louis Southwestern preferred and St. Paul preferred 2, and Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago Terminal and Sugar about a point or more.

**N. Y. Stock Market.**

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Loco. | 27½ | 27⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| Am. Sg. Rfg. Co. | 130¼ | 130⅝ | 130¼ | 129⅝ |
| Atchison | 87¼ | 87⅞ | 86¾ | 86⅝ |
| Atchison pfd. | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Anaconda | 36 | -- | -- | 36 |
| Amal. Copper | 64 | 64½ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 101 | 101½ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| B'lyn R. Trans. | 67½ | 68¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| Canadian Pac. | 135⅞ | 136⅜ | 135 | 135⅞ |
| Chicago G. W. | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ |
| Clover Leaf | 70¾ | -- | -- | 70¾ |
| Con. Tob. 4's | 67¼ | 67¾ | 67¼ | 67¾ |
| Colorado Fuel | 73¼ | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73½ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 52¾ | 52⅞ | 51¾ | 51⅝ |
| Erie com | 39¾ | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| Hocking | 105 | 105 | 104 | 104 |
| Louis. & Nash | 127¼ | 128¼ | 126⅞ | 126⅞ |
| Leather | 15⅝ | .... | .... | 15⅝ |
| Ice com | 36⅝ | .... | .... | 36⅝ |
| Manhattan | 153 | 154⅛ | 152⅝ | 153 |
| Mex. Central | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Missouri Pacific | 112⅜ | 112⅝ | 111 | 111 |
| Mo. K. & T. com | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| New York Central | 152 | 152¼ | 151¼ | 151¼ |
| N. & W. com | 74 | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| Ontario & Western | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| Pennsylvania | 154½ | 154⅝ | 153⅝ | 153¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 40 | .... | .... | 39½ |
| People's Gas Co. | 104 | .... | .... | 103⅞ |
| Reading com. | 61 | 61½ | 60¾ | 60⅝ |
| Rock Island | 48 | 48⅛ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Rep. I. & S. C. | 21⅝ | 21¾ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| Rep. pfd. | 78½ | .... | .... | 78½ |
| So. Ry. | 35½ | 35⅝ | 35 | 35 |
| So. Ry. pfd. | 94⅜ | .... | .... | 94¾ |
| St. Paul |